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DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH USSR'S GROMYKO

OW260049 Tokyo KYODO in English 0036 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] New York, Sept. 25 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, meeting his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko here Tuesday renewed an invitation to the Soviet minister to visit Tokyo, but failed to get a positive response, Japanese sources said. The two men, however, agreed to reopen bilateral annual trade consultations. Details such as the schedule for the talks were left to be settled by working level officials of both nations.

The annual trade talks were suspended in 1981. Japan froze the talks as a retaliatory step against the Soviets following imposition of martial law in Poland in 1981. In response to Abe's proposal for resuming the trade talks, Gromyko highly valued Japan's efforts for more dialogue, saying that his country ranks Japan in an important position in its external policy.

But Gromyko declined to accept the invitation to visit Japan at an early date, which followed the proposal for resuming the trade talks. Gromyko said if he visited Tokyo, Japan would take up the territorial claim over the four Soviet-held islands east of Hokkaido and his talks in Tokyo would hit a snag.

Abe said the territorial problem is important for Japan and that Japan wants to, at least, talk on the issue. Gromyko, however, said there is no room for reconsideration of the territorial matter. The four northern islands fell in the hands of the Soviets just after World War II.

During their one-and-a-half-hour meeting here, Gromyko also said Japan is inclining toward the NATO group and following after the United States in its foreign policy. He also expressed a concern about a Japanese military buildup. The Japanese minister opposed Gromyko's criticism and mentioned the Soviet expansion of military buildup. Gromyko said the Soviet buildup is defensive in character.

When Abe sought an early conclusion of a Japan-Soviet fishery agreement, Gromyko said he would make efforts for compromise. The Soviet minister also promised the consideration on Japan's request for early release of Soviet-held Japanese fishermen. However, he said reasons for seizing Japanese fishermen have to be eliminated.

Abe concluded the talks with his wish for success in Gromyko's talks with U.S. State Secretary George Shultz and President Ronald Reagan.

More on Gromyko Talks

OW260241 Tokyo KYODO in English 0228 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] New York, Sept. 25 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Tuesday night expressed his determination to work for improvement of Japan-Soviet relations. He stressed the need for improved relations with Moscow through dialogue, though he admitted the Soviet position on Japan's territorial claim over the northern islands and other basic problems remained rigid.

He made the statement in a press conference here after his talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko earlier in the day.

Abe told newsmen he was greatly impressed that Gromyko emphasized the importance of the Japan-Soviet relations. The Japanese minister said in particular that Gromyko, though he criticized Japanese foreign policy, did not use the words of "militarism" and "revanchism" like in past occasions. The Soviet foreign minister also avoided mentioning Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone by name in his criticism of Japan, Abe told newsmen.

Gromyko highly valued Abe's proposal for reopening bilateral trade consultations, Abe said. Abe proposed Tokyo for the site for the resumed consultations, but the place and schedule for the trade talks were left to later negotiations, Abe said.

ABE HOLDS NEW YORK TALKS WITH SECRETARY SHULTZ

OW260311 Tokyo KYODO in English 0118 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] New York, Sept. 25 KYODO -- Japan is ready for dialogue with Moscow but will not seek agreement for the sake of accord with the Soviets through sacrifice of the interests of the United States and other allies, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe assured his U.S. counterpart George Shultz Tuesday. Abe said Moscow's reaction is still not clear toward U.S. President Ronald Reagan's call for dialogue with the Soviets, made in an address to the U.N. General Assembly.

During the 80-minute meeting, Abe briefed Shultz on his discussions with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko earlier in the day, Japanese sources said. Though a broad agreement was reached between Abe and Gromyko on promotion of talks, the Soviet minister was not so positive toward Japan's request for an early Japan visit, and there was no marked progress compared with past contacts, Abe said.

Shultz on his part said the United States will seek constructive dialogue with Moscow, but he told Abe that more time may be needed to see a clear reaction from the Soviets. On Japan-U.S. relations, Abe and Shultz shared a common satisfaction that both countries are deepening mutual understanding partly as a result of regular talks between the two ministers.

Regarding the Iran-Iraq war, the Japanese minister said Iran seems to be losing confidence a little about the future of the war and is probing for diplomatic goals. Japan thinks it better that the conflict should be brought toward peace by realizing a partial ceasefire one after another, Abe told Shultz.

Abe reviewed South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's official visit to Japan earlier this month, saying that it was a great success. Japan will make utmost efforts to create an environment conducive to a dialogue between North and South Korea before the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul, Abe said.

Shultz said the Tokyo-Seoul contacts, ranging from Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's Seoul visit last year to President Chon's Japan visit, were epochal. The U.S. secretary said he was paying respect to Nakasone's efforts, the Japanese sources said.

Abe and Shultz also agreed that the two countries continue working-level negotiations on the problem of reducing whale catch quotas in the Antarctic Ocean.

PRC'S WU XUEQIAN, ABE MEET 25 SEP FOR TALKS

OW260257 Tokyo KYODO in English 0124 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] New York, Sept. 25 KYODO -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian Tuesday expressed satisfaction with the conclusion of accord between China and Britain on the future status of Hong Kong. In a meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Wu said Sino-British negotiations for the return of Hong Kong to China's sovereignty in 1997 have been conducted in a peaceful and friendly atmosphere and brought about a favorable effect not only on bilateral relations but internationally as well. We was quoted as saying that Japanese enterprises operating in Hong Kong should feel at ease. Chinese and British officials met in Beijing Wednesday morning (Beijing time) to initial the accord. Wu reportedly told Abe that as far as China is concerned it would honor the agreement.

Views Gromyko Talks

OW260221 Tokyo KYODO in English 0157 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] New York, Sept. 25 KYODO -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said Tuesday China would seek the improvement of relations with Moscow with a long-term approach during his one-hour meeting with Japanese Minister Shintaro Abe. Briefing on talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko last Friday and Saturday, Wu told Abe there was no substantial progress, though the talks helped promote mutual understanding.

The Chinese minister said the Soviets regard the Northeast Asian situation, including the Korean peninsula, with a stern view. The Soviets thus are expanding military buildup, Wu told Abe. We said he clarified China's support of the Japanese demand for the return of the four Soviet-held islands east of Hokkaido during the Wu-Gromyko talks. Wu, however, did not disclose his actual remarks on the matter during the meeting with Gromyko, Japanese sources said.

The Japanese minister thanked Wu for his reference to the Japanese territorial claim in the Wu-Gromyko talks. As for other international issues, Abe said South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's Tokyo visit September 6-8 helped ease the tension on the Korean peninsula.

Abe will talk here with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach October 3, but Japanese Kampuchean policy has not changed, the Japanese minister told We. Abe will try to find a real intention of the Vietnamese foreign minister about his remarks in his interview with Japan's KYODO NEWS SERVICE earlier this month, Abe told We. In the interview, the Vietnamese minister said his country was ready to agree to the creation of a neutral international supervision committee for peace-keeping in Kampuchea.

Abe said Tokyo-Beijing relations are very good. He particularly mentioned the China visit in early September by a Japanese mission for closer exchanges, led by Tatsuzo Mizukami, president of the Japan Foreign Trade Council.

The minister promised to Wu that the Japanese Government would provide proper cooperation with the protection of the Dunhuang cultural ruins in the northwestern Chinese province of Gansu, which was agreed on between the Japanese mission and the Chinese side.

ABE HOSTS DINNER FOR ASEAN MINISTERS, SIHANOUK

OW260501 Tokyo KYODO in English 0456 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] New York, Sept. 25 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe hosted a dinner Tuesday here for his counterparts of the member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Kampuchean Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

During the dinner, held at a hotel, the attendants reconfirmed the common stand shared by their countries in seeking political settlement of the Kampuchean conflict through total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from the country, Japanese sources said.

The guests were Foreign ministers of Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines and Brunei. Prince Sihanouk is president of the Democratic Kampuchea, the coalition of three anti-Vietnamese parties. The ministers are currently here to attend the United Nations General Assembly session.

DEFENSE AGENCY CHIEF TALKS WITH U.S. OFFICIALS

OW260345 Tokyo KYODO in English 0337 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Washington, Sept. 25 KYODO -- Director General of Japan's Defense Agency Yuko Kurihara told White House and congressional leaders in Washington Wednesday that the security policies of the two nations share a common axis. Following his meeting with U.S. Secretary for Defense Caspar Weinberger Monday, Kurihara met with Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Robert McFarlane, Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam and Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman Senator John Tower for talks Tuesday.

According to McFarlane, bilateral defense cooperation was in harmony and progressing smoothly.

Dam and Tower told the director general they were expecting assurances that year-end negotiations would result in the projected 7-percent budget hike for the 1985 fiscal year. They also pointed out that since the Soviet Union had established a base in Vietnam, Japan's 1,000 mile defense sea lane was important to the security of East Asia.

However, Kurihara told them that at present a gap exists between U.S. expectations of Japan and those of the Japanese people.

McFarlane, presenting a message from President Ronald Reagan to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, told the director general that the White House appreciated the Japanese leader's efforts in forming a defense policy. Moreover, the United States would assist Japan's defense program in every way possible.

ISHIBASHI GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE ON DPRK VISIT

OW251015 Tokyo KYODO in English 0953 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 25 KYODO -- North Korea is serious about promoting sports, arts and scientists' exchanges with South Korea as a step toward reunification under a federal system, Japan Socialist Party Chairman Masashi Ishibashi said Tuesday. North Korean President Kim Il-song's communist country hopes to make a unified Korea "a neutral country like Austria," Ishibashi told a news conference at the Japan National Press Club. He said he will meet with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Friday to explain his recent North Korean visit and express his party's readiness to assist the Tokyo government in expanding relations with North Korea.

Ishibashi, leader of Japan's No. 1 opposition party, returned home Saturday from Pyongyang where he held talks for four hours with President Kim on fisheries, East-West relations and other key issues. During the meeting with Kim, the JSP chairman said, he learned North Korea's wishes to improve ties with Tokyo and Washington as the North Korean strongman stopped short of criticizing the Japanese Government or Premier Nakasone by name.

In connection with a North Korean offer of 18 million emergency aid to South Korean flood victims, President Kim told Ishibashi his country considers exchanges of sportsmen, artists and scientists with the South through consultations "not so bad." Through these exchanges, Ishibashi recounted, North Korea hopes to set the stage for a three-way peace dialogue with the United States and South Korea. Ishibashi said he emphasized to Kim the tension between the United States and the Soviet Union must be eased first of all if such a dialogue is to start. President Kim also assured that North Korea has no intentions of making a military advance into the South, arguing that Pyongyang is inferior militarily to Seoul, according to Ishibashi.

The Japanese Socialist Party leader was tightlipped about the Rangoon killings of South Korean leaders by North Korean agents and the status of Japanese wives of North Koreans. He even declined to acknowledge whether he discussed these sensitive subjects with President Kim. Ishibashi told the news conference that Kim feels the reunification of the two Koreas is "definitely possible" and the scheduled return of Hong Kong to Chinese control is one of the "favorable signs" as a trend setter for reunification. "We have no intentions of forcing the South to give its capitalist system," Ishibashi quoted Kim as saying. "We also expect the South not to force a change in our political structure."

Before the question-and-answer session, the JSP leader displayed copies of the North Korean communist party paper NODONG SINMUN frontpageing his talks with President Kim. Ishibashi repeatedly called a series of friendly North Korean gestures such as his being accompanied by former Foreign Minister Ho Tam during his North Korean visit "unusual" and "unprecedented."

KEIDANREN DELEGATION TO VISIT ROK IN OCT

OW260335 Tokyo KYODO in English 0321 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 26 KYODO -- Chief executives of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) will visit South Korea October 15-18 to meet leaders of the Federation of Korean industries, Keidanren officials said Wednesday.

The delegation, headed by chairman Yoshihiro Inayama, includes Gaishi Hiraiwa, chairman of Tokyo Electric Power Co., Toshio Nakamura, chairman of Mitsubishi Bank, Hirokichi Yoshiyama, chairman of Hitachi Ltd., and Nihachiro Hanamura, vice president of the federation, they said. The Japanese and Korean business leaders are expected to exchange views on trade imbalance between the two countries and other economic issues, they added.

SPOKESMAN ON HONG KONG SETTLEMENT ISSUE

OW260403 Tokyo KYODO in English 0352 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 26 KYODO -- Japan welcomes the Sino-British initialing of a joint declaration on Hong Kong in Beijing Wednesday, a government spokesman said. Japan hopes with all its heart that the accord will be the first constructive step for the future of Hong Kong, Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami said. The Japanese Government has been watching with interest the Sino-British negotiations with a belief that the prosperity and security in Hong Kong contribute to the benefit in Asia and the whole world, he said.

TALKS PLANNED WITH PRC ON SHIPPING SERVICES

OW201417 Tokyo KYODO in English 1220 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO -- Japan and China will soon hold a third round of working-level talks on early opening of a regular cargo shipping service between the two countries, Transport Minister Kichizo Hosoda said Thursday. Hosoda said he and Chinese leaders agreed on this during his September 13-19 visit to Beijing at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Japan and China concluded a bilateral shipping agreement in 1975 but they have so far failed to open a full-fledged regular shipping service. The two countries have since held only two rounds of working-level negotiations on the question. Hosoda also said he won a Chinese agreement to hold formal negotiations under the 1975 shipping agreement on a Japanese shipping company's plan to begin a ferry service between Kobe and Shanghai. The Japanese shipping company, Taiheiyo Kisen, plans to embark on the ferry service in a joint venture with China Ocean Shipping Company.

EXCHANGE PROGRAM WITH PRC BEGINS IN SHANGHAI

OW250441 Tokyo KYODO in English 0304 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Shanghai, Sept. 25 KYODO -- Japanese and Chinese youths exchanged good wishes with songs, folk dances and other programs here Monday night to kick off a Japan-China youth exchange program. About 700 Japanese youths arrived here by air from Tokyo, Osaka and Nagasaki Monday afternoon as the first group of a total of 3,000 Japanese who have been invited to visit China under the program.

On arrival at Shanghai airport, the Japanese were heartily welcomed by about 1,300 Chinese including Hu Jintao, president of the All-China Youth Federation, and primary and middle school pupils. The Japanese attended a get-together meeting here with about 3,300 local Chinese youths Monday night and enjoyed songs and folk dances out of doors and calligraphy indoors. In a fashion show held indoors, more than 10 Chinese models wearing miniskirts, fur coats, and swell sack suits danced to rock rhythm, astonishing the Japanese. The Japanese are to visit people's communes in 11 groups Tuesday morning, take lunches at farmhouses and attend welcome receptions in the night. During their two-week tour of China, the Japanese will also attend at China's National Day celebrations in Beijing on October 1.

TRADE GROUP ON LIBERALIZATION OF SERVICES TRADE

OW200931 Tokyo KYODO in English 0909 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 20 KYODO -- Japan should respond positively to U.S. initiatives calling for liberalization of trade in services, both internationally and in its own domestic service industries, a report by a semi-governmental body said here Thursday. The report, on the current state of world services trade and moves to liberalize it, was prepared by the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) to increase awareness of the problem in Japan.

"Even the concept of services trade (including communications, tourism, banking, insurance, patent royalties and other non-merchandise items) is relatively new," a JETRO official said.

According to the report, world trade in services totaled some 409 billion dollars in 1982, compared with 1.69 trillion dollars in merchandise trade. Between them, the United States, France, West Germany, the U.K. and Japan make up 45 percent of this trade, the report showed, with service industries growing nearly 9 times in the last two decades to occupy 61 percent of advanced industrial countries' gross domestic product (GDP) in 1982. Among developing countries, service industries doubled in size over the same period, but remained static as a proportion of GDP. But when it came to services trade, this grew faster for non-oil producing developing countries in recent years than for the advanced countries.

Stressing the importance of services trade and the need to expand it by removing barriers, the report said merchandise trade and direct overseas investment had stagnated in the present state of depressed world economy. A ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in 1982 agreed to discuss services trade liberalization at a GATT general meeting in November 1984, with interested countries preparing national studies.

Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) and other related ministries are currently preparing the Japanese study and hope to have services trade liberalization included in a new round of multilateral trade negotiations to be proposed during the November GATT meeting.

Japan is currently taking steps, in the services area, to further open its financial and capital markets and telecommunications industry to foreign business. Unlike its trade in merchandise, currently running at a record surplus, Japan's trade in services has been in a state of deficit since the early 1960's, JETRO officials said.

SUZUKI DISCUSSES LDP LEADERSHIP, MIYAZAWA ROLE

OW260055 Tokyo KYODO in English 0048 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 26 KYODO -- Former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki returned home Wednesday morning after attending a royal Melbourne show. Japan was invited to participate in the show featuring Australian livestock and agricultural products.

Before leaving Australia, Suzuki told Japanese newsmen former Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa could wait another two years to run for the presidency of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party. Miyazawa, now acting head of the party faction led by Suzuki, has expressed interest in running against Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, whose two year term as LDP president expires in November. Suzuki emphasized that it is important for the conservative party to establish unity and pick the candidate in talks among interested groups rather than holding party presidential election. Asked to comment on reports that former Premier Kakuei Tanaka supports Nakasone's re-election, Suzuki said Tanaka is a well-seasoned politician who would not bare his card at this stage of the contest for the top party post.

LDP OFFICIAL'S ILLNESS SPARKS SPECULATIONS

OW211313 Tokyo KYODO in English 1204 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Sept. 21 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Friday denied as groundless press reports that bed-ridden Rokusuke Tanaka may step down as secretary general of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party. Political sources said Tanaka, who has reportedly suffered a heart attack together with worsening hepatitis, is expected to undergo prolonged medical treatment.

The YOMIURI SHIMBUN newspaper, quoting sources close to Tanaka, said in a front-page story in its evening editions Friday that Tanaka has made up his mind to resign from the key party post. Nakasone, asked to comment on the report, said it was groundless.

The prime minister, who serves as president of the party, said there will be no change of the party leadership before the LDP presidential election this November. However, political analysts remained unconvinced. With the presidential election less than two months away, political analysts noted party administration would fall into state of limbo without the presence of a secretary general to smooth over knotty issues among contenders for the top party job.

Tanaka's condition worsened after he emerged from hospital Wednesday to take charge of events following a terrorist fire bombing attack against the LDP headquarters, political sources said. Tanaka's absence was seen likely to throw Nakasone's bid for reelection as party leader into disarray. Political sources said Nakasone had pinned hope on Tanaka, also a ranking member of the Suzuki faction, to play a mediating role among the contending factions.

If Tanaka is forced to quit his job, as some political analysts believe might be, Michio Watanabe, party acting secretary general and a member of Nakasone's own faction, is expected to fill the gap until the election is over.

TAX INCENTIVES FOR HIGH-TECH INVESTMENT URGED

OW251217 Tokyo KYODO in English 1129 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 25 KYODO -- The Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) will shortly ask the government for tax incentives to promote research and development and investment related to high technologies to ensure that Japanese companies won't be outdone by their American rivals. It warned that without such incentives, Japanese businesses would lose international competitiveness since the United States is devoting great energies to encouraging private investment in plant and equipment.

Keidauren, which groups Japan's big businesses, decided Tuesday to make the request to both the government and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) in view of the approaching preparation of the government budget for fiscal 1985 starting next April.

Keidanren will also voice strong opposition to any increase in corporate taxes and a hike of the commodity tax and stamp duty. Moreover, it will ask for extension of the present special depreciation system for energy-saving equipment, which is due to expire at the end of the current fiscal year.

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT AID TO BURMA -- Rangoon, Sept. 20 KYODO -- Burma is to receive two further Japanese Government grants amounting to yen 4.69 billion during fiscal 1984-85 ending next March 31. Notes on the grants were exchanged here Thursday by Japanese Ambassador to Burma Masao Tsukamoto and Deputy Planning and Finance Minister Aye Ko. Of the grants yen 2.5 billion would enable the Burmese Government to procure fertilizer, agricultural chemicals and machinery to increase food production. The remainder, yen 2.19 billion, would facilitate purchase of equipment for a vegetable and fruit research project. Japan has been Burma's primary benefactor and, at the end of March 1984, Tokyo's grants to Rangoon amounted to yen 170.17 billion and loans yen 287.77 billion. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1232 GMT 20 Sep 84 OW]

TRANSPORT OF RELIEF GOODS TO SOUTH CONTINUES

Cement Loading at Wonsan

SK250634 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0247 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Reportage by Yun Ton-un, correspondent of the "Central Broadcasting Committee" from Wonsan, the modern-resort port city: "Wonsan Is Overflowing With Compatriotic Love" -- with passage recorded]

[Text] [Music and sound of steam whistles heard in background] I am reporting from Wonsan port. I am reporting from Wonsan port. We are now here at Wonsan port after hearing the joyful news that the relief goods for the South Korean flood victims will be loaded onto vessels. The beautiful port city of Wonsan is presently being swept by great joy, indeed. We distinctly see slogans reading "Let us vigorously wage the struggle to increase production with the spirit of helping the South Korea flood victims." The red and blue flag of the republic and the red flag are flying everywhere at the port, in the autumn wind. The faces of each of the people awaiting the arrival of the freight train, and every clean corner of the port, are all filled with the warm kindred love which the people of the northern half of the republic extend to the brethren of the South.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The South Korean people are cold and hungry under the double and triple exploitation and oppression, numerous people are wandering on the streets, looking for jobs, with endless terror and without any hope for the future. [sound of train and sound of whistle heard in background] The freight train is arriving at last. The freight train is arriving at last. The freight train is arriving in the port area fully loaded with cement to be sent to the South Korean flood victims. [playing of brass band heard in background] Amid the playing of welcome music, bouquets of flowers are being presented to the crew of the train. A broadcaster of the broadcasting car is warmly welcoming the crew of the train which has come a long way with the relief goods. [voice of female broadcaster propagandaizing over a loudspeaker -- content indistinct -- and playing of brass band]

We will meet an engineer of the train and talk with him for a while.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] How are you? May I ask your name?

[Engineer] I am Song Kum-sok.

[Reporter] Since you have transported the relief goods to be sent to the South Korean brethren, I think you have some special feeling. What do you have to say about this?

[Engineer] As I was transporting the relief goods to be sent to the South Korean brethren for the first time since the inception of the fatherland's division by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, I have been really excited, and I am now unable to express my feelings. As I was operating the train, I felt as if I could see the faces of the South Korean brethren, although I have never met them. I thought it would be really nice if I was allowed to go directly to the South Korean brethren. The railway bureau has taken all necessary measures for our quick arrival in Wonsan, and each railway station has done everything necessary. As a result, we have arrived here much faster than other ordinary trains which run along the railway line.

[Reporter] So you can say that the train has arrived here by being pushed by the single-minded desire of the people of the northern half of the republic to send the relief goods to the South Korean people as soon as possible.

[Engineer] Yes, you are right. Everywhere along our journey, from the plant where cement was loaded to Wonsan port, we could feel the warm compatriotic love of the people of the northern half of the republic for the brethren in the South. In the future, too, we will always transport relief goods for the South Korean people without delay.
[end recording]

Upon the arrival of the train, the unloading and stevedoring work has begun immediately. With the urgent desire to send the relief goods reflecting the affection of the great leader to the South Korean flood victims as early as possible, the port office pushed ahead with the organizational work, and is now carrying on the unloading and stevedoring work simultaneously. Forklifts are operating busily and cranes are ceaselessly engaging in stevedoring well-packed cement bags. The chief of the port office and other functionaries and workers have all turned out to direct and help the stevedoring work. We will now talk with an elderly comrade:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] How are you?

[Comrade] Just fine. How are you?

[Reporter] What is your occupation?

[Comrade] (?My job is ordinary labor). But, upon hearing the news about the loading of relief goods for the South Korean flood victims, I could not repress my desire to come here. My mother and brothers are presently living in the South.

[Reporter] Your hometown?

[Comrade] My hometown is Seoul.

[Reporter] Seoul is the area which has suffered the worst flood damage, isn't it?

[Comrade] Yes, it is. The area where I lived is a lowland area. So I am sure the area has also suffered flood damage. My mother and brothers must have become victims, if they are still living there. These days, I am unable to sleep, because I think of my mother, who is now in her (?eighties), and my brothers, who must have been left homeless. I do not know whether or not they are alive. In addition, upon hearing the news that the South suffered flood damage, I felt terrible.

This notwithstanding, when I think that relief goods containing the warm (?affection) of the people in the northern half of the republic will be delivered [words indistinct], I feel relieved.

[Reporter] Do you know that rice out of the relief goods amounts to 250 kg per household?

[Comrade] I know. The persons in authority in South Korea should take all necessary measures so that these precious relief goods can be certainly and correctly delivered to the (?flood victims).

[Reporter] You are right. [end recording]

Could only this colleague, who has kin in the South, feel this way? The transport of these relief goods, the first in nearly 40 years since the fatherland was divided by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, is the unanimous pleasure and happy event of the people in the northern half of the republic.

The hands of compatriotic love which we have spread whenever South Korea has suffered calamities have not been accepted. Not until today could the sentiments of kindredship be conveyed. Such being the case, people are briskly working with interest. Even though no one has ordered it, people have voluntarily turned out to work.

As time has passed, the port has been surging with vigor. Even though our side's above-board and reasonable proposal for directly transporting the relief goods by vehicle and ship to the areas where flooding was severe and where there are many flood victims was not realized due to the South Korean side's unjust attitude, our resolve to relieve the suffering of the South Korean flood victims at the earliest possible date has not changed. Even though swiftness is not guaranteed and there is inconvenience in delivering the relief goods, our side's stand, proceeding from a desire to render assistance in stabilizing the living of the South Korean flood victims at any cost, to transport the relief goods to Inchon, Pukpyong, and Panmunjom as demanded by the South Korean side is a very just proposal filled with compatriotic love.

With a single heart to help the South Korean people in the flood-stricken areas who lost their houses and properties and are suffering from hunger and cold, our people are making efforts to ensure the supply of relief goods and transport them even a moment sooner. Thanks to their ardent and warm hearts, cargoes are being heaped up higher on the (?wharf). A ship, which seems to be heading for the southern half of the republic right now, will blow a whistle overflowing with sentiments of compatriotic love.

Rice Train Leaves Pyongyang

SK260011 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2222 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA) -- A train carrying rice to be sent to the South Korean flood victims left Pyongyang railway station at 8 a.m. on September 25. The train was specially formed with wagons loaded with relief rice sent from various parts of the country.

At Pyongyang railway station a large crowd saw off the train for a long while with kindred feelings for the compatriots in South Korea. The train arrived in Kaesong in the afternoon. A large number of Kaesong citizens turned out to the railway station and welcomed it. The relief rice transported to Kaesong by train will be sent to Panmunjom by trucks. Kaesong is now seething with auto transport corps and trains arriving there carrying relief goods to be sent to the South Korean flood victims.

South Welcomes Aid

SK251353 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] According to a report, South Korean people of all walks of life are continuously showing great reactions to the decision to send relief goods to the South Korean flood victims, adopted by the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, and our sincere efforts to deliver the relief goods. In particular, they are barely able to hold back their deep emotions, saying that this step of compatriotic love is a result of the warm love and care of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song -- the sun of the nation -- and the dear Kim Chong-il who always extend the warm hands of relief to the compatriots in the South without forgetting them even a moment.

Talking about his feeling after meeting flood victims in Seoul, a reporter surnamed Kim said: When I met flood victims in Seoul, many people were wrapped in deep emotion and excitement, saying that the North took a very wise measure overflowing with patriotic love. They saw the North's measure as benevolent love and care which General Kim Il-song is extending to the masses in the South. It can be said that the measure is a gift from the general. They unanimously said that the South should appreciate and accept the measure at an early date.

The reporter added: It is very deserved and natural for the flood victims, who are suffering from pain on cold floors, to admire the respected and beloved Marshal Kim Il-song as the sun of the nation, shedding tears of thanks for the relief step.

A resident surnamed Yi said: The relief goods which the North has decided to send are a great benevolence which the great Gen Kim Il-song and the dear Kim Chong-il, conceived over the suffering of the South Korean masses, are granting to them. Then, he expressed sentiments of endless reverence.

A journalist surnamed Choe said: Since the division of the North and the South, no relief goods have been received due to the unjust act of the authorities. Now, a large amount of relief goods will be delivered. This is a great event. When they receive the relief goods, the flood victims can unite their difficult livelihood at once.

The South Korean people are also showing great reactions to the news on the contact between the working-level delegations of the North and South Red Cross Societies to discuss procedural matters regarding the delivery of the relief goods to the South Korea flood victims.

Referring to the news on the contact between the working-level delegations of the North and South Red Cross Societies on 18 September, a resident surnamed Choe said that if the contact were made successfully, the question of easing tension between the North and the South, and the question of exchange in the fields of economy and culture, as well as in other fields, could be solved in the future.

Expressing great expectation over the contact between the working-level delegations, an intellectual in Seoul said: I hope that success will be achieved in the contact.

The South Korean people are also denouncing the unjust attitude of the South Korean side at the contact between the working-level delegations of the North and the South. A resident surnamed Kim in Seoul said: The South Korean side is taking a wrong stand in connection with the places of the transport of relief goods. This is because it is taking political terms into account.

Another resident said: While talking about contact or dialogue behind the scenes, the South Korean side is not showing sincerity in settling practical questions, getting off the subject once it sits down face to face.

Welcoming Committee Formed

SK260210 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] According to information received from local organizations of the RPR Central Committee, flood victims in Seoul and local areas are making preparations to write letters of thanks to the great Marshal Kim Il-song and dear leader Kim Chong-il who always remember and care for them, and to warmly welcome the brethren of the North who will come with relief goods.

According to information received from a RPR cell in Sokcho, the flood victims in Sokcho said that the warm compatriotic step taken by the North's Red Cross Society was entirely due to the great Marshal Kim Il-song and dear leader Kim Chong-il who always remember and care for the masses of the South. They are presently making preparations to write letters of thanks to them. According to information received from the RPR Seoul City Committee, representatives of the flood victims in Seoul, at a certain place in Seoul, formed a preparatory committee to welcome and accept the relief goods from the North, and elected a chairman, two vice chairmen, and eight members. At the gathering, they reportedly adopted a program for the activities of the committee and a demand list to be sent to the authorities. The program reads:

1. The chairman, vice chairmen, and members of the committee will explain the North's step of compatriotic love to the flood victims.
2. The representatives of the flood victims will accept the relief goods from the North, and make equal distribution to the flood victims.
3. The committee will carry on the work to warmly welcome with the kindred love the brethren of the North coming with the relief goods.

The demand list reads:

1. The activities of the preparatory committee to welcome and accept the relief goods must not be hampered and repressed.
2. The activities to welcome the brethren of the North who will come with the relief goods must not be hampered.
3. The authorities must safeguard the security of the brethren of the North who will transport the relief goods.

Meanwhile, according to information received from Inchon, the flood victims in Inchon, saying that they must at least provide meals for the brethren of the North coming with the relief goods, are making necessary preparations. In particular, eagerly awaiting the day when they will meet the brethren of the North coming with the relief goods, the flood victims are now writing letters of thanks to be delivered to the brethren of the North.

GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA EXPELS SOUTH ENVOY

SK252359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2218 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA) -- The Ugandan Government ordered the South Korean puppet ambassador to Uganda to leave within 14 days because of the smear propaganda against Uganda by the South Korean reptile media, according to an AP report September 24.

Albert Owiny, Ugandan minister of state for foreign affairs, summoned the South Korean puppet ambassador on September 22 and ordered him to leave Uganda. The minister accused the South Korean "government"-controlled radio and other media of broadcasting and publishing "hostile, scandalous and unfriendly propaganda against the "Government of Uganda and the Ugandan Army in particular."

Radio Voice of America September 25, reporting this, said that Uganda broke off trade relations with South Korea. The South Korean puppet clique, following the criminal policy of aggression and war of the U.S. imperialists, is engrossed in smear propaganda against others to be further isolated from and rejected by the world people.

STUDENTS IN SEOUL WAGE ANTIGOVERNMENT STRUGGLE

SK260024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2241 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA) -- Upwards of 3,000 students of the Panwol branch of the Hanyang University in Hwasong County, Kyonggi Province, South Korea, on September 20, stated an anti-"government" demonstration against the "branch school policy" of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique for dispersing and hamstringing the students' forces of struggle, according to a report of TONGA ILBO September 21 as quoted by KNS in Tokyo. In daytime the students waged a powerful in Tokyo. In daytime the students waged a powerful campus demonstration, chanting such anti-"government" slogans as "Oppose the branch school of policy of the education authorities" and then charged 1,500 meters out of campus, arms in arm.

While taking to the street, the students attacked a puppet police station and held two policemen in hostage in demand of the release of the fellow students under arrest. Frightened by the anti-"government" struggle of the students, the military fascist clique rushed over 500 riot police to the scene to crack down upon the students. The students daringly fought the tear gas-firing puppet police, hurling rocks at them. The demonstration continued for seven hours.

In the September 20 demonstration, the military gang arrested four students and expelled three students including the chairman of the University Committee for the Promotion of Campus Democracy. And the puppets inflicted wounds on over 10 students while suppressing the demonstration.

TASS-XINHUA CITED ON GROMYKO-WU MEETING

SK260450 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, first deputy chairman of Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the Soviet Union, and Wu Xueqian, state councilor of the State Council and foreign minister of the PRC -- both now attending the 39th United Nations General Assembly -- have met in New York.

The meetings between the foreign ministers of the two countries were held alternately at the Permanent Mission of the Soviet Union to the United Nations on 21 September and at the Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations on 22 September.

Reporting this, TASS of the Soviet Union has noted that the meetings between the foreign ministers of the two countries discussed certain international issues, including issues on Soviet-Chinese relations and on the on-going UN General Assembly, which concern the interests of the Soviet Union and the PRC.

Saying that both sides pointed out that it is profitable to continue political dialogue between the Soviet Union and China at various levels, TASS noted that their talks were candid, business-like, and profitable.

Meanwhile, XINHUA of China said: The two foreign ministers exchanged their views on important issues on the present international situation and China-Soviet relations. They expressed their respective views and stands on these issues. Both sides expressed their desire to improve relations between the two countries.

XINHUA noted that the second round of talks was held in a candid and warm atmosphere for 6 hours and was helpful in deepening the two countries' mutual understanding.

REPORTAGE ON MEETING OF THREE REVOLUTIONS TEAMS

Meeting Opens

SK241124 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] A meeting of three revolutions team members opened in the presence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. In the midst of the great interest and expectation of the party members and three revolutions team members throughout the country, the meeting of three revolutions team members grandly opened at the 8 February House of Culture in Pyongyang today.

The great leader of our party and people attended the meeting.

The meeting of three revolutions team members is being called in session in a historic period when the party members and workers are waging a vigorous struggle to implement the militant program set forth at the Sixth WPK Congress and the decisions of the ninth plenum of the sixth party Central Committee and new upsurges are being effected on all fronts of socialist construction.

The meeting of three revolutions team movement is a historic meeting which marks a new epochal occasion in demonstrating the validity and vitality of our party's policy of the three revolutions team movement and in more powerfully carrying out the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions. The meeting will be a historic meeting which will open a new turn in demonstrating the justness and great vitality of our party's line of the three revolutions and its policy of the three revolutions team movement and in carrying out the ideological, technological, and cultural revolution. Also, it will powerfully display once again the firm conviction and invincible will of our people to realize brilliantly the cause of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea by thoroughly performing the three revolutions.

A portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song was respectfully placed in front of the meeting hall with a WPK flag as a setting. Unfurled on the backdrop of the rostrum were a 3-scroll flag and decorations which symbolize the revolutionary mettle of our people who, upholding the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- advance under the party's leadership, and the words "the meeting of three revolutions team members." Hung at the meeting hall were such slogans as: "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious WPK!" Also hung there were such slogans as: "The three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- are our party's general line of socialist and communist construction" and "The three revolutions team members must be the party's royal guard and death-defying unit in performing the three revolutions."

Attending the meeting were members and alternate members of the WPK Central Committee; representatives of the three revolutions teams chosen in each province and directly-administered city; functionaries of the party, government, economic, and workers organs; and functionaries of the fields of science, education, culture, art, public health, and the press.

[Music and cheers interposed] The great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song appeared on the rostrum.

The meeting hall was surging with sentiments of endless thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who laid down early on the original idea of performing the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- on the first day of embarkment upon the road of the construction of a new society and, since then, has wisely led our people's struggle for its realization on the single road of victory, with great pride in accelerating the cause of socialist and communist construction under the glorious party.

Three revolutions team members presented to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a bouquet containing the emotion of boundless respect and reverence of the participants in the meeting and of the people.

Appearing on the rostrum were Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the WPK Central Committee [approximately 5 second pause]; Comrade O Chin-u, member Political Bureau Presidium of the WPK Central Committee and minister of the People's Armed Forces; Comrades Kang Song-san, Pak Song-chol, Yin Chun-chu, Yi Chong-ok, So Chol, Ho Tam, Yon Hyong-muk, Chon Mun-sop, Choe Yong-nim, O Kuk-yol, Hwan, Paek Hak-nim, and So Yun-sok, members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrades An Sung-hek, Chon Pyong-ho, Hong Song-yong, Cho Se-ung, Choe Kwang, Kim Pok-sin, Chong Chung-ku, Yi Kun-mo, Kye Ung-tae, Kang Hui-won, Kim Tu-nam, Chong Kyong-hui, Kim Kang-hwan, and Kim Chung-nin, alternate members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau; Hwang Chang-yop, Ho Chong-suk, and So Kwan-hui, secretaries of the party Central Committee; Kim Chang-chu, vice premier of the State Administration Council; responsible functionaries of the workers organizations; responsible secretaries of the provincial and directly-administered city party committees; and model three revolutions team members.

Kim Kuk-tae Opening Speech

SK241251 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0505 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Opening speech by Kim Kuk-tae, director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, at a meeting of three revolutions team members at the 8 February House of Culture in Pyongyang on 24 September -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades:

Today, we are holding a meeting of three revolutions team members in a historic period when the party members and workers throughout the country are waging a vigorous struggle to implement the militant program set forth at the Sixth WPK Congress and the decisions of the ninth plenum of the sixth party Central Committee, and new upsurges are being enacted on all fronts of socialist construction. Having put forth the realistic and original policy of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- in the initial period of embarkment upon the road of building a new fatherland, and having led our people's cause of socialism and communism to a straight road of victory by embodying it in the (? revolution) at every stage of the developing period, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is giving great glory to the participants in the meeting and the three revolutions team members by personally attending this meeting. [applause]

Availing myself of this significant place overflowing with the endless excitement of having the respected and beloved leader here, and with sentiments of boundless admiration and burning loyalty of the party members, people, and three revolutions team members, I extend the greatest glory and the warmest thanks to the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song who early on resplendently illuminated the road of the Korean revolution with the rays of the immortal chuche idea, established an advanced socialist system in this land, and has wisely led our people's march toward socialism and communism to an endless upsurge under the banner of the revolutions. [applause]

The brilliant victories and successes, our people have attained following the party's leadership in the revolutionary struggle and construction work under the banner of the three revolutions, clearly confirm that a firm guarantee for the victorious perfection of the socialist and communist cause lies in advancing while solidly adhering to the line of the three revolutions as a general line of socialist and communist construction. [applause]

The meeting of three revolutions team members will serve as a historic meeting displaying the justness and great vitality of the policy of the three revolutions team movement and opening a new turn in carrying out the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions. It will also powerfully demonstrate once again the firm conviction and invincible will of our people to realize brilliantly the cause of remodeling the whole society on the chuche idea by thoroughly performing the three revolutions. [applause]

This meeting is attended by three revolutions team members in the fields of industry, agriculture, and public health who were chosen in each province and directly-administered city, functionaries of party and administration economic organs and workers organizations, and functionaries in the fields of science and education. This meeting, which is being held in the midst of the great interest and expectation of the people and three revolutions team members throughout the country, will add another brilliant chapter to the glorious history of our party and the revolution by smoothly carrying out its work with the active participation of all the comrade representatives. [applause]

I declare now open the meeting of three revolutions team members.

Hwang Chang-yop Report

SK241027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 24 (KCNA) -- Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a report at a meeting of three-revolution team members which opened here today. Follows a summary of the report:

It is a little more than 11 years and a half since the three-revolution team movement, a powerful guiding method of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, started in our country. Early in the 1970's when socialist construction was making a dynamic progress under the banner of the three revolutions in our country, our party, with a deep penetration into the demand of the developing revolution, took a signal measure of dispatching three-revolution teams to different domains of the national economy in order to strengthen the guidance of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

A new turn has since taken place in the carrying out of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and great successes have been registered in socialist economic construction.

At the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song profoundly analyzed and summed up the successes and experience gained by our party in the struggle to implement the line of the three revolutions and put forward programmatic tasks to invigorate the three revolutions at the recent Ninth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the party.

The current meeting of three-revolution team members will demonstrate the validity and vitality of our party's line of the three revolutions and the policy of the three-revolution team movement and mark a new epochal occasion in strengthening this movement and more vigorously carrying on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions. The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are a lawful demand of socialist and communist construction and a strategic task the working-class party in power should firmly tackle in the building of a new society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, basing himself on a deep-going analysis of the experience of our people in the building of a new society and the law of the development of the revolutionary movement for chajusong, defined the three revolutions as the general line of our party in the building of socialism and communism, thus clearly indicating the way of accomplishing the cause of communism.

The line of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions is a revolutionary line indicating the main direction of the continuous revolution under socialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said: "The three revolutions are a struggle to eradicate the survivals of the old society in the ideological, technical and cultural spheres and create new communist ideology, technology and culture; this is the content of the continuous revolution in socialist society."

How to continue the revolution after the establishment of the socialist system is a fundamental question decisive of the future destiny of the cause of communism. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said all the revolutionary struggles were in essence for the chajusong of the working masses and gave a scientific exposition of the necessity of the three revolutions under socialism.

Even after the establishment of the socialist system, there still remains the task to free the working masses from the fetters of the leftovers of the old society. These leftovers remain long in the ideological, technical and cultural fields even under socialism and, accordingly, there remain various forms of distinctions including those between classes and in working conditions. In order to completely realise the chajusong of the working people, it is imperative to emancipate from the fetters of the leftovers of the old society the people who were freed from class domination and subjugation and, to this end, the revolution should be continued in the ideological, technical and cultural domains.

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are of particular importance in the countries which had been colonies or semi-colonies of imperialism in the past and have won independence and are building a new society. The countries which had been under the imperialist colonial yoke in the past are backward in ideological, technical and cultural domains. Therefore, only by more vigorously carrying on the three revolutions can they completely liquidate the leftovers of the old society and successfully build socialism and communism.

The line of the three revolutions is a scientific line which clearly indicates the basic way of occupying the ideological and material fortresses, the two fortresses of communism. In order to build a communist society, it is essential to occupy the two fortresses, ideological and material, and, to this end, the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions must be carried on.

Only by dynamically pushing ahead with the three revolutions is it possible to bring up all the members of society to be men of communist type by revolutionising, working-classing and intellectualising them, establish a unitary communistic ownership of the means of production and lay solid material and technical foundations of communism.

The line of the three revolutions is a great banner of communist construction, whose validity and vitality have been proved in the revolutionary practice of our country. As our people have advanced along the line of the three revolutions laid down by Comrade Kim Il-song, they have been able to strenuously wage the fruitful struggle for the complete realisation of the chajusong of the working people and effect constant innovation and upswing in all domains of the revolution and construction. This line has become a stark reality in our country and its vitality is given a fuller play as days go by.

Indeed, the line of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song is a revolutionary line that the working-class party should thoroughly carry out, consistently adhering to from the start of its building of a new society, and a scientific line which indicates the basic way of achieving the prosperity of the country and the grandeur of the nation and fully realise the chajusong of the working masses.

We should accelerate the complete victory of socialism and the capture of the two fortresses of communism by hastening the revolutionary transformation in all domains of ideology, technique and culture while keeping a tight hold on the party's line of the three revolutions.

First of all, we should continuously develop the ideological revolution in depth. This revolution is aimed at educating all members of society and remoulding them into men of communist type and rousing their revolutionary enthusiasm for a more successful revolution and construction.

If we fail to constantly develop the ideological revolution in depth, the outdated ideologies might revive in the minds of people and capitalist idea spread by imperialists might infiltrate from outside. And the people's revolutionary zeal might be gradually dampened as they are freed from worries about food, clothing and housing with their standard of living rising.

Since consciousness plays a role controlling the people's activity, a definite priority must be given to the ideological revolution, if all other tasks facing us are to be successfully fulfilled. We should powerfully carry on the technical and cultural revolutions, too. Only by boldly renovating the technique and widely introducing new ones can we develop our national economy to a higher stage and successfully solve the problem of improving the people's standard of living and the problem of increasing the might of the country.

At the same time, a new upswing should be effected in all spheres of socialist cultural construction including education, science, literature and art. Only by powerfully promoting socialist cultural construction is it possible to fully satisfy the daily growing cultural demand of our people, intellectualise the whole of society and successfully fulfill the task of removing the distinctions between mental and physical labor left over by the old society.

It is urgent to develop the three revolutions in depth also for effecting a new revolutionary upswing in all domains of socialist construction in face of the prevailing situation and promoting the independent reunification of the country. Only when we vigorously carry on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions can we strengthen our revolutionary forces and successfully fulfill the difficult and complex task facing our party and people.

In order to promote the three revolutions the whole party, the whole country and the entire people should take more active part in the fulfilment of the three revolutions and all the party organizations, state and economic organs and working people's organizations should firmly take the three revolutions as their primary task.

It is particularly important here to strengthen the party leadership of the three revolutions. The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are a difficult and complicated revolutionary struggle to make a clean sweeping of all the hangovers of the old society in all spheres of social life and completely realise the chajusong of the working masses. Accordingly, in order to successfully carry out the three revolutions, it is necessary to constantly strengthen the leadership of the working-class party over them.

The working class party is the general staff of the revolution, the organizer of all victories and the guiding force of the society. An important question in strengthening the party leadership of the three revolutions is to help the lower units so that the party centre's guidance of the three revolutions may accurately reach them in time and to powerfully mobilise all the officials and working people in the carrying out of the three revolutions. This has been solved more successfully as our party dispatched three revolution teams to different domains of the national economy and made them powerfully push ahead with the three revolutions, uniting efforts with the party organizations.

The three revolution teams are a guiding force which is active to carry out the three revolutions under the leadership of the party centre and a helper of the party organizations at all levels in their work. Our party dispatched three revolution teams to strengthen guidance and help in the three revolutions while enhancing the role of the party organizations. This step was a just one to dynamically push forward the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions as intended by the party.

We should hold fast to the party's line of the three revolutions and vigorously wage the three revolution team movement and thus clear away the outdated leftovers in the ideological, technical and cultural domains and accelerate the building of new communist ideology, technology and culture so as to hasten the accomplishment of the cause of communism.

The superiority and vitality of the three revolution team movement in the struggle to implement the line of the three revolutions, the general line of our party in the building of socialism and communism have already been proved convincingly in the course of practice. This movement is a new form of revolutionary guiding method to accelerate the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions by mobilising broad segments of working people under the leadership of our party.

Since the start of this movement, a total of 108,700 three revolution team members have been dispatched to different domains of the national economy in our country, and now over 41,600 team members are active at industrial establishments, cooperative farms and health service organs throughout the country. An important aim of this movement is to more successfully carry out the three revolutions by helping the lower units better.

This movement led by our party is a revolutionary guiding method to actively propel the three revolutions by more thoroughly ensuring the party leadership of the three revolutions in keeping with the new stage of development of socialist construction and more actively mobilising broad sections of working people in the fulfilment of these revolutions.

This movement is superior because it makes it possible to closely combine politico-ideological guidance with scientific-technical guidance in dynamically stepping up the three revolutions. This movement ensures a more effective guidance of the three revolutions by dispatching guiding force composed of party core elements prepared politically and ideologically and young intellectuals armed with the *chuche* idea and equipped with science and technology to all units and correctly combining politico-ideological guidance with scientific-technical guidance at all units where they are active. The movement is a superior revolutionary guiding method which makes it possible to let the superior help the subordinate, mobilise the masses of broad segments and more dynamically push ahead with the three revolutions as a work of their own as required by the great Chongsan-ri spirit and method and the Tae'an work system.

The three revolution teams find themselves among the masses, teach them and learn from them, enhancing their awareness and role befitting master in the fulfilment of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, so as to effect constant innovations in the remoulding of people, technical transformation and cultural building. The three revolution movement is a correct revolutionary guiding method entirely suited to the mode of revolution under socialism.

The revolution in socialist society, unlike the revolutionary struggle to overthrow the exploiter classes, and exploiting system, should be made by means of reeducating people, creating new things and liquidating old ones. The three revolution team movement makes it possible to ensure the work of liquidating old things and achieving the victory of new things in all spheres of social life by enhancing the revolutionary zeal and creative capacity of people by educating them and powerfully carrying forward the three revolutions as their own work.

In our country this movement has been vigorously developed as we have party core elements and a large army of young intellectuals of the new generation who have been given revolutionary education and training under the wide leadership of our party. Our party core elements and young intellectuals are workers with strong fighting capacity, who devotedly work with vigor and zeal to implement the party lines and policies. Especially, our young intellectuals are new-type intellectuals who have received chuche-oriented education and been well trained through study, organizational life and revolutionary practice under the superior socialist education system in our country. To draw the young intellectuals who graduated from university into the three-revolution team movement is an effective way of consolidating the knowledge they learned at university through practice and tempering them on revolutionary lines and working-classing them.

The three revolution team movement led by our party is, indeed, a superior revolutionary guiding method to powerfully promote the cause of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea by definitely converting the three revolutions into a work of the masses themselves. Carrying them on more organizationally and actively and effecting constant progress and innovation in the ideological life and working traits of people and in the economic and cultural construction as a whole; it is a fruitful movement to train the young intellectuals of the new generation through revolutionary practice to take over the revolution. This movement has borne brilliant fruits in the vigorous onward movement of our socialist construction and creditably performs its mission as a powerful motive force of the revolution and construction.

Proud successes have been registered in the three revolutions as the party organizations, entire working people and three revolution teams have proled their strength and vigorously waged the struggle to implement the line of the three revolutions under the leadership of our party. First of all, a great progress has been made in the ideological revolution. Our party put forward overall tasks of the ideological revolution as required by the new stage of revolutionary development in which the modelling of the whole society on the chuche idea came to the fore, and guided the party organizations and the three revolution teams to direct big efforts to training the party members and working people to be communist revolutionaries firmly equipped with the party's monolithic ideology by strengthening the education in the chuche idea, the revolutionary traditions and other ideological education.

The chuche idea, the revolutionary idea of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is a revolutionary world outlook which our party members and working people should acquire. To strengthen the education in this idea is a firm guarantee for training people to be true communist revolutionaries. The party organizations and the three revolution teams have actively worked to implement the party policy of strengthening the education of the party members and working people in the chuche idea, with the result that a radical improvement has taken place in the content of ideological education and a revolutionary habit of breathing and acting as one in accordance with the party lines and policies has been made to definitely prevail in the whole party and whole society.

Our party expounded that what is basic in training the party members and working people to be communist revolutionaries firmly equipped with the party's monolithic ideology is to foster absolute loyalty to the party and the leader, and clearly indicated the principles and ways in strengthening education in loyalty.

The party organizations and the three revolution teams strengthened education of the party members and working people in the revolutionary traditions so that they could actively learn from the ideological system of chuche, the communist revolutionary spirit, imperishable revolutionary facts and previous experience in struggle which were attained by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and could inherit and carry forward generation after generation the lineage of chuche of our party pure and clean.

In compliance with the demand of the new stage of the developing revolution in which the modelling of the whole society on the chuche idea came to the fore, our party put forward the policy of strengthening revolutionary and communist education of the party members and working people and has energetically guided the struggle for its implementation. With the strengthening of the revolutionary and communist education under the party's leadership, the party members and working people have become to bitterly hate the exploiter classes and exploiting system, ardently love and defend the socialist fatherland and the gains of the revolution and to be unshakable resolved to devotedly work for the interest of the society and collective, the country and the people under the communist slogan "One for all, all for one!"

The course of the struggle for a successful fulfilment of the task of the ideological revolution under the leadership of the party has also been a course along which the three revolution teams have discharged their honorable mission as revolutionary vanguard educated by the party and standard-bearers of the ideological revolution dispatched by the party and have resolutely defended and implemented the party lines and policies together with the masses.

The three revolution teams have always made breakthrough in difficult work by practical examples and shown the traits as an active champion and faithful executor of the party policies. Their struggle moved people with a great attraction and powerfully inspired them to the struggle to the implementation of the party policies. As a result of the vigorous promotion of the task of the ideological revolution under the wise leadership of our party, a new change has taken place in the ideological and moral traits, work style and way of life of our working people.

Today all our party members and working people take the chuche idea, the revolutionary idea of our party, as their unshakable faith and devotedly struggle for the victory of the chuche idea with a high degree of national pride and revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. The people's trust in our party has immensely deepened and the unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks around the party and the leader consolidated as firm as granite. The entire people are firmly determined to resolutely defend the party and the leader politically and ideologically and at the cost of their lives in any storm and stress and always share the destiny with the party.

All these successes made in the ideological revolution are a brilliant victory of our party's policy of the ideological revolution and are associated with the noble efforts of the party organizations at all levels and of the three revolution team members who actively struggled to implement the party's policy of the ideological revolution.

A brilliant success has been registered in the technical revolution in the course of struggle for the three revolutions and vigorous progress of the three revolution team movement. The three revolution teams kindled furious flames of mass technical innovation by pooling strength with workers and broad segments of other working people, scientists, technicians and experienced officials on the spot under the leadership of the party, thereby greatly contributing to the technical development of the country.

Thanks to the creative inquiry and energetic struggle of the workers, scientists, technicians and three revolution teams, a successful progress has been made in the fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution, a vigorous struggle waged to realise the chuche orientation, modernisation and scientisation of the national economy in all domains of socialist economic construction, and production and construction made rapid development at a very fast rate. In this course, the three revolution teams have put forward numerous new technical innovation proposals conducive to the technical development of the country, pooling efforts with the workers and technicians. They include many valuable inventions and innovation proposals. Notably researches have been made into more than 770 scientific and technical problems and their results have been introduced into production. There are many other valuable inventions and devices.

The automation and remote control of the production processes have been promoted actively and production equipment renovated on modern lines in the metal, chemical, cement and other industrial domains where there remained heat-affected and harmful labour. As a result, working people have been freed from heat-affected and harmful labor.

With the powerful promotion of the rural technical revolution, the distinctions between agricultural labour and industrial labour have been reduced markedly. Today the mechanisation and chemicalisation of agriculture in our country are near the stage of completion and our farmers efficiently do the farm work with the help of machines and chemicals.

The work of making the national economy chuche-oriented, modernised and scientised has been promoted with success thanks to the energetic struggle of the workers, scientists, technicians and the three revolution teams for the technical development of the country. As a result, the production capacities have grown in different domains of the national economy including industry and agriculture and the foundations of the socialist independent national economy have been consolidated.

We concentrated efforts on the solution of scientific and technical problems and production problems in making the national economy chuche-oriented so as to more satisfactorily solve the problems of raw material, fuel and power in reliance upon home natural resources and perfect the structure of the national economy.

In the struggle to implement the party's policy of the technical revolution, the three revolution teams as well as the heroic workers, scientists, technicians and other segments of working people have done a great deal of work and gave full play to their creative wisdom and enthusiasm. The three revolution teams have struggled against mystification of technique, conservatism, passivity and other outdated ideological elements which are detrimental to the technical revolution. They have boldly thought and acted in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and actively striven to solve difficult technical problems, joining efforts with the officials and working people.

Our party powerfully encouraged the three revolution teams to directly solve the urgent technical problems in production by giving full play to their creative wisdom not only as the propagandist and organizer of the technical revolution but also as its direct executor.

The invention and introduction of a new casting method, its automation, the devoted efforts and successful technical innovation in the increase of the efficiency of the dust control machine of smeltery to free the workers from harmful labor, remodelling of old machines and equipment and manufacture of new efficient machines and automatic equipment in metal, machine-building, chemical, light industrial and other industrial domains, the completion of the researches into the new cement production method, that is, an innovation in local building materials industry, device and introduction of efficient farm machines in agricultural field, manufacture of efficient agricultural chemicals and cultivation of green manure crops and other successes made by the three revolution teams for the technical development of the country are all precious fruits borne by the indomitable struggle to implement the party's policy of the technical revolution.

The entire party members, working people and three revolution teams have devotedly struggled to achieve the technical development of the country and step up socialist economic construction under the wise leadership of our party. As a result, our people could fulfil ahead of schedule the six-year plan by effecting a revolutionary upswing in the Chollima spirit spurred on by the speed campaign in the 1970's, and have scored brilliant successes in the struggle to fulfil the Second 7-Year Plan and attain the long-range objectives of socialist economic construction in the 1980's.

Today economic conditions of the country are very good and our people have a brighter prospect of socialist economic construction. A high tempo of production growth has maintained in all domains of socialist economic construction, not affected by the influence of world-wide economic fluctuation, and the people's standard of living has been constantly improved in our country. This is patent proof of the validity and vitality of our party's policy.

Proud successes have also been scored in the cultural revolution in the course of the struggle to implement the line of the three revolutions. Our party has wisely led the struggle to train all the working people to be able builders of socialism and communism equipped with profound knowledge of nature and society and high level of technique, meet their increasing cultural need and build our culture to be a true popular and evolutionary culture, and thus ushered in a great heyday of socialist national culture in our country.

Brilliant successes have been recorded in the struggle to fulfil the task of the cultural revolution under the wise leadership of our party. Today in our country universal 11-year compulsory education is in force, all of the rising generation receive complete secondary education, adult education has been strengthened and there is a large army of 1.2 million intellectuals. Our party has become a "land of learning" where all people, young and old, study and a civilised country where science and socialist culture and art are in full bloom.

In the fruitful struggle to implement the party's policy of the cultural revolution, our three revolution teams have actively conducted the work of raising the cultural and technical level of the working people, pooling efforts with the party organizations and officials. With the dynamical promotion of the cultural revolution thanks to the energetic activities of the party organizations at all levels, state and economic organs and three revolution teams, our workers and peasants have become more civilised and learned classes and are leading a worthy life as the true creator and enjoyer of socialist and communist culture.

The whole course of the three revolution team movement which has vigorously advanced under the leadership of our party clearly showed that this new revolutionary guiding method constituted a fine school to train the three revolution team members themselves to be competent functionaries who are transformed on the revolutionary and working class patterns. The great vitality of the three revolution team movement finds expression here, too.

Through this movement, numerous young intellectuals have learned the organization and revolutionary spirit of the workers and gained living knowledge and experience and acquired the ability of educating and mobilising the masses while working and living with them at the production sites. In this course, a large number of three revolution team members have grown to be unassuming heroes and feat-performers who devote their all to the party and the leader, the country and the people and to be young reserve cadres prepared politically and practically.

Since the start of the three revolution team movement over 11,600 of the students involved in the revolution teams have been admitted to the Workers' Party of Korea and over 4,660 members received precious gifts to be conveyed down through generations from the great leader and the glorious party centre. And one of them became hero of the republic and 23 labour heroes and 2,124 were awarded Order of National Flag First Class -- a total of over 35,400 members of the three revolution teams have been decorated by the state.

This is a brilliant fruition of our party's policy of the three revolution team movement and a very precious success for the future development of our revolution. We can note with great pride and self-confidence that under the energetic guidance and deep care of the party the problem of education of the rising generation and the

problem of young intellectuals have been solved with success and they all have grown to be dependable heirs to the revolutionary cause of chuche who advance along the road indicated by the party and the leader, steadfastly shouldering the future of the country and the revolution.

Our three revolution team members are deeply loved by the entire people for their feats for the party and the revolution. Indeed, the three revolution team movement led by our party has been clearly proved through practical struggle to be a powerful driving force and outstanding revolutionary guiding method dynamically accelerating the building of socialism and communism by organizing and stepping up the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions as intended and demanded by the party.

All the brilliant victories and proud successes made by our people in the struggle to implement our party's line of the three revolutions are a result of the wise guidance of the party and the leader. Since our people started the building of a new society, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has set the three revolutions as an important strategic policy in each stage of the revolution and construction, clearly indicated tasks to be carried out through the three revolutions and wisely led the struggle for its implementation. Under his wise guidance a correct road of accelerating the work of transforming the society, people and technology with their close combination in the stage of the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution was paved in our country, good experience accumulated in this course and this has become a solid foundation for carrying on the three revolutions in an all round way, taking them as the basic revolutionary tasks after the establishment of the socialist system.

Comrade Kim Il-song propounded the outstanding idea of freeing from the fetters of old ideology, technique and culture the working people who were liberated for good from the root cause of exploitation and oppression after the establishment of the socialist system in our country overcoming the backwardness of the countryside in ideology, technique and culture and liquidating the distinctions between town and country, between workers and peasants, so as to deepen and develop the three revolutions on a new higher stage of completely realising the chajusong of the working masses. The start and vigorous development of the three revolution team movement in our country marked another important occasion in strengthening the party's revolutionary guidance of the three revolutions.

At a time when our people had to heighten the speed of socialist construction, setting new higher objectives in all fields, ideological, technical and cultural, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with a penetration into the mature demand of the developing revolution led them to launch the three revolution team movement. He took wise measures to strengthen the party's leadership of the three revolutions and accelerate the socialist construction of our people through this movement.

In order to hasten the three revolutions at faster pace in the ideological, technical and cultural fields, our party clearly indicated the tasks and ways in the activities of the teams in each period and took all possible measures for the teams to satisfactorily discharge their duty as revolutionary vanguard. Our party established a well-regulated guidance system of the three revolutions -- from the centre down to provinces, cities and counties -- and expounded the principle of activity and methods of the teams and made sure that this movement was an important component of our party work. Our party has strengthened the quality of the ranks of the three revolution teams as required by the developing reality, taken important measures to raise the political and practical qualifications of the team members and guided the teams to powerfully push ahead with the three revolutions, pooling efforts with party organizations at relevant units.

In order to further strengthen the three-revolution team movement as required by the developing reality in which a powerful drive for the creation of the "speed of the 80's" was under way, our party in March this year indicated again in an all-round

way the basic task of the three revolution teams and the principles and methods in the team activities and took active measures for their realisation. Our party which had promoted the revolution and construction at an extraordinary rapid pace by brilliantly implementing the outstanding policy of mass movement as demanded by the constantly deepening revolution, launched the three revolution red flag movement, a new-type communist mass movement, at a historical period when the cause of modelling the whole society on the *chuche* idea came to the fore, so that the three revolutions were more vigorously carried out with the active participation of broad segments of the masses in their high revolutionary zeal. In the course of the vigorous three-revolution red flag movement, the struggle to implement the line of the three revolution was waged effectively penetrating deeper into the ideological and cultural life and production activities of the working people and the three revolutions turned into a work of the masses themselves.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the energetic guidance of our glorious party centre, the role of the party organizations in the carrying out of the three revolutions was enhanced and the whole party and entire people turned out to carry out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in a more organized and active way, with the result that the three revolutions have been deepened and developed and our people have made new innovation and progress in the historic onward movement of modelling the whole of society on the *chuche* idea.

In his historic policy speech at a joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, basing himself on a profound analysis and review of the victorious struggle of our party and people for the building of a new society under the banner of the three revolutions and the exploits and experience gained in this course, put forward the outstanding proposition that the people's government plus the three revolutions constitute communism, thus clearly indicating the road of struggle of our people to accomplish the cause of communism. This scientific proposition is a profound theoretical and practical summing-up of the three revolution line. It is a banner of guidance and milestone of advance leading our people along a straight path to communism.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the outstanding guidance of our party centre, our people have promoted more vigorously the cause of modelling the whole society on the *chuche* idea, the cause of communism to completely realise the *chajusong* of the popular masses, under the banner of the three revolutions. Our party propounded the great idea of the three revolutions, has been hewing a straight path toward a rapid conquest of both the ideological and material fortresses of communism by brilliantly implementing this idea. This is one of the outstanding feats performed by our party for the times and the revolution and our people's great honor.

Today our people are confronted with the honorable task to effect a new upswing in socialist construction and propel the modelling of the whole society on the *chuche* idea by vigorously carrying on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions. Modelling the whole society on the *chuche* idea is the general task of our revolution. Our party's cause of completely realising the *chajusong* of the working masses by thoroughly embodying the *chuche* idea, firmly guided by this idea in the revolution and construction, is precisely a struggle for modelling the whole of society on the *chuche* idea; in order to promote the modelling of the whole society on the *chuche* idea, it is imperative to constantly develop in depth the revolution in all fields of ideology, technique and culture.

All the work for fulfilling the three revolutions is organized and guided by our party in order to vigorously carry on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in conformity with the requirement of the developing reality in which the modelling of the whole society on the *chuche* idea has come to the fore, the party organisations' guidance of the three revolutions should be intensified and the three revolution

team movement, the powerful guiding method of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions be further developed.

The party organisations and three-revolution teams should deeply realize their own honorable mission in the cause of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea and further, intensify the struggle to carry out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions. Above all, the ideological revolution should be conducted vigorously.

To give precedence to the ideological revolution, the priority of the revolution, ahead of all other work is the consistent line of our party and the unswerving principle to be maintained in the fulfilment of the three revolutions. Today our party put it forth as an important task to arm more firmly the party members and working people with the chuche idea, the revolutionary idea of our party, and thoroughly revolutionize and working-classize them by strengthening the ideological revolution among them and accelerate the socialist economic construction by fully arousing the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses. In order to do well the ideological revolution, it is necessary to conduct well the ideological education among the masses in various forms and methods. The party organisations and the three-revolution teams should carry on in depth the education in monolithic ideology including the education in the chuche idea, party policy and the revolutionary traditions among the party members and working people to educate and remould them to be revolutionary soldiers infinitely faithful to the party and the leader who are possessed of a firm revolutionary world outlook of chuche and consistently strengthen the unity and cohesion of our party and the people in ideology and purpose based on the chuche idea.

Along with this, the education in revolution, class education, education in socialist patriotism and education in proletarian internationalism should be intensified so that the party members and working people may become true revolutionary soldiers who, having a strong revolutionary viewpoint, a working class viewpoint, infinitely hate the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and the exploiting classes and devotedly struggle for firmly defending and safeguarding the socialist fatherland and for its prosperity and development and for the victory of the revolutionary cause of anti-imperialism.

To cope with the present acute situation in which the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are further intensifying their manoeuvres of aggression and war, the party organisations and three revolution-teams should direct deep attention to the educational work for making the party members and working people have a correct view of war and make full combat preparedness to repulse the enemy no matter when he may recklessly pounce upon us.

As called for by the party policy, the party organisations and three revolution teams should conduct the political work, the ideological education among the working people in close combination with the carrying out of the economic tasks, so that the result of the political work, the ideological education, may be manifested in the success of the economic construction. The method of education through films is a superior method of mass education created by our party with its originality. The party organisations and three revolution teams should properly guide and help the functionaries and working people so that they may more deeply realize the content of the films, compare their ideology and style of work with the spiritual world of the heroes, learn from their examples and thus improve the work and life in a revolutionary way.

Upholding the teachings of the great leader and the policy of the party, the party organisations and three revolution teams should strengthen the struggle against all the old and unsound ideologies going against the monolithic ideology of our party, the revolutionary idea of the working class, to prevent such ideological elements from appearing within us or infiltrating into us from outside and to firmly guarantee the ideological purity of our revolutionary ranks.

It is an important task facing our party today to firmly grasp the technical revolution and forcefully push it forward. The weighty task of the technical revolution at present is to successfully solve the scientific-technical problems arising in the chuche-orientation, modernisation and scientification of the national economy. We should concentrate our efforts on solving all the scientific-technical and production problems arising in the chuche-orientation of the national economy to more successfully solve the problems of fuel, raw material and power with locally available resources and to continuously perfect the structures of the national economy and thus further strengthen the independence and chuche-orientation of the socialist economy.

Today our people are confronted with the honourable, worthwhile task to hit the ten long-term objectives of the socialist economic construction in the 1980's ahead of schedule. We should, above all, thoroughly implement the party's line of concentrating strength on the Komdok area, the most important breakthrough in socialist economic construction at present, to effect a new change in the production of non-ferrous metals including lead and zinc. Along with this, efforts should be directed to the Musan and Anju Districts to turn out larger quantities of iron ores and coal and powerfully push ahead with the construction on the five district fronts and grand nature remaking projects.

The working class and three-revolution teams in the fields of machine-building industry and building materials industry should produce and supply with responsibility construction machines, ordered equipment, cement and other building materials needed for the construction on the five district fronts and grand nature-remaking projects. The working class and three-revolution teams in the field of transportation should give definite precedence to transportation to fully meet the increasing demand of the national economy for transport.

The working class and three revolution teams in the field of light industry should operate to the full capacity the light industrial factories including textile mills and cornstarch factories to produce various daily necessities and processed foodstuffs more and better. The working class and three revolution teams in the field of chemical industry should intensify the struggle to produce and fully supply materials for light industry including chemical fibres and synthetic resin. Along with this, the factories and enterprises should organize many workshops and workteams manufacturing daily necessities and actively increase the production of consumer goods.

In the field of rural economy, the chuche method of farming should be thoroughly applied and rural technical revolution be promoted to consolidate the successes in agricultural production this year and innovations be effected without letup in all branches of the rural economy. In the field of fisheries, a vigorous struggle should be waged to catch larger quantities of fish and strengthen its processing.

The party members, working people and three revolution teams in the fields of industry and rural economy should wage an active struggle to firmly build production bases of export goods and fulfil without fail the export plan upholding the party's policy of trade and credit-first-policy. Deeply realising that the problem of raising quality in the development of our national economy is of weighty significance at present, all the functionaries, working people and three-revolution teams should decisively step up the struggle to enhance the quality of products and construction.

In all branches and units of the national economy, manpower resources should be tapped and mobilized to the maximum, the manpower in the non-production domains be decreased as much as possible and more and more manpower be directed to the production fields, particularly, young and middle aged people should advance to the difficult and arduous posts and perform feats of labour.

To constantly improve economic guidance and enterprise management is one of the important reserves for the rapid development of the national economy at the present juncture. All the party organisations and functionaries and the three revolution teams should strive to thoroughly implement the great Tae'an work system in all industrial establishments, more thoroughly implement the policy of unified and detailed planning and regularize and standardise the enterprise management. Along with this, we should do well economic organisation and production guidance, introduce properly the cost-accounting system and conduct economic management in a more scientific and rational way.

We should vigorously carry on the cultural revolution. At present the central task of the cultural revolution is to realize the intellectualisation of the whole society. The policy of intellectualising the whole society advanced by our party with originality is a programme for communist cultural construction aimed at enhancing the level of cultural knowledge of all the members of society up to that of university graduates, eradicating all the differences between labours and realising the complete social equality of the working people.

The party organisations, functionaries and the three revolution teams should properly push ahead with the work of enhancing the level of the cultural knowledge of the working people through the studying-while-working education system established by our party with originality and, particularly, the three revolution teams should take the lead in the work. The three-revolution teams should widely propagandise and disseminate advanced scientific and technical knowledge among the workers, peasants and other working people of broad sections so that they may possess basic scientific and technical knowledge and acquire one technical skill at least and know well the trend of the development of advanced science and technology.

The three-revolution red flag movement and the movement to learn from the examples of unassuming heroes initiated and waged under the guidance of our party are of great significance in successfully carrying out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and accelerating socialist construction as a whole. The three-revolution red flag movement and the movement to learn from the examples of unassuming heroes are movements initiated in the course of the struggle for implementing the party's three revolution line and they are to carry out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions as a work of the masses themselves.

The party organisations and three-revolution teams should further strengthen these movements and powerfully push ahead with them.

The honourable and worthwhile fighting task for promoting the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions through the implementation of our party's line of three revolutions demands the party organisations of all levels, state and economic organs and working people's organisations to enhance their role and calls on the three revolution teams dispatched to different branches of the national economy to discharge their task more successfully.

The three revolution teams are guiding members who have been dispatched to the spot on the mission to carry out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions thanks to the deep trust of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party and they are revolutionary vanguards to thoroughly protect and implement party policies in the van of the masses.

The three-revolution teams should deeply realize that their basic task is to properly carry out the party's line and policies and always direct main efforts to it. They should be models and set examples in implementing party policies. If they are to forcefully push ahead with the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, by implementing the party's line and policies, the three revolution teams should be infinitely faithful to the party's leadership.

The Workers' Party of Korea is the organizer and guide for all victories of the Korean revolution and our party's guidance is a decisive guarantee for strengthening and developing the three revolution team movement and successfully carrying out the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural. The three revolution teams should always be infinitely faithful to the party and establish the trait of unconditionally accepting and implementing to the end the party's decisions and instructions and strengthen the revolutionary discipline that calls for acting as one in accordance with the instructions of the party centre.

The true might of the three revolution team movement lies in the combination of the political and ideological guidance with the scientific and technical guidance and the strengthening and development of the movement lies in how the team members who are directly in charge of it get prepared. All the members of the three revolution teams should put it as the first and primary demand of their work and life to arm themselves with the chuche idea of our party and the lines and policies of our party, deeply study the chuche idea and party policies and make them their firm revolutionary world outlook and work and live, firmly guided by them.

The party organizations, state and economic organs and working people's organisations should clearly realize the aim and intention of the party to wage the three revolution team movement and enhance the party and social interest in this work and actively help it. The party organisations and school educational organs should further improve and strengthen the schooling by thoroughly implementing "Theses on Socialist Education," our party's programme of communist education, and thus bring up the students as reliable young intellectuals of our party who are armed with a firm revolutionary world outlook of chuche and possessed of a high level of scientific-technical and cultural knowledge.

Especially, the leading functionaries and three revolution team departments of provincial, city and county party committees should properly grasp and guide the activities of the three revolution teams so that they may firmly protect and implement the party policies and wage the struggle for the three revolutions in conformity with the party's intention, thus bringing about a new change in the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

A brighter prospect is open before our people who have vigorously advanced along the road of socialism and communism, holding aloft the banner of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party. Greater victory and success are in store for our people who are admirably carrying through the line of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, under the wise guidance of the party and the leader.

Contratulatory Message

SK240850 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Pyongyang September 24 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a congratulatory message to the meeting of three revolution team members which opened here on September 24. The meeting of three revolution team members is a historical meeting which will demonstrate the justness and vitality of our party's three revolution line and policy of the three-revolution team movement and mark an epochal turn in accelerating the three revolutions and further developing the three-revolution team movement, the message noted, and said:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song newly expounded the law of the revolutionary movement for the chajusong of the popular masses and clarified the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, as the general line of the party in the building of socialism and communism and thereby clearly indicated the road of the struggle of our party and people for the accomplishment of the cause of communism.

The line of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, is a revolutionary line which scientifically expounded the basic content of the uninterrupted revolution to be carried out in the socialist society and a banner of the struggle to build the communist society where the chajusong of the working masses is fully realised. Our party set the three revolutions ideological, technical and cultural, as an important, revolutionary task from the first days of building a new society and has consistently promoted it and put it to the fore as the main revolutionary task after the victory of the socialist revolution and saw that it was conducted energetically.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song formed the three-revolution teams with party cores prepared politically and practically and young intellectuals armed with the chuche idea and possessed of modern science and technology in the beginning of the 1970's when the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions were comprehensively promoted in our country and dispatched them to various domains of the national economy including factories, enterprises and cooperative farms and wisely led the struggle to carry out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions to be waged in a more organised and active way. While strengthening the guiding role of the party organisations in carrying out the three revolutions, our party set up a well-regulated system of guidance of the three-revolution team movement and clearly put forward the direction of the work, the principle of activities and fighting task of the teams to enhance the role of the three-revolution teams and thereby bring about a new epochal advance in the accomplishment of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

With the powerful progress of the three-revolution team movement under the leadership of the party the line of the three revolutions put forward by our party has been implemented better and a shining victory achieved in the revolutionary struggle and the construction work as a whole. The great victory our people have achieved in the revolution and construction, holding high the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea, clearly shows the justness and vitality of our party's line of the three revolutions and policy of the three revolution team movement.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea highly estimates the fact that the three-revolution team members have positively contributed to implementing our party's line of the three revolutions by struggling, dedicating all their wisdom and energies to accelerate the ideological, technical and cultural revolution under the wise leadership of the party and the leader. Our party is confronted with an important task to carry out the historical cause of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea by further developing and deepening the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

The party organisations and the three-revolution teams should actively struggle to further develop and deepen the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in conformity with the demand of the developing reality, the message said.

It continued:

The three-revolution red flag movement and the movement to learn the examples of unassuming heroes are mass movements to implement the line of the three revolutions. These movements should be further developed to powerfully promote the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions as a work of the masses themselves.

In conclusion, the message noted that in order to successfully carry out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, the party organisations and the three-revolution teams should firmly grasp the party lines and policies and actively struggle so as to thoroughly implement them.

NODONG SINMUN Special Article

SK231122 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2137 GMT 22 Sep 84

[NODONG SINMUN 23 September special article: "The Three Revolutions Teams Movement Which Is Displaying Great Might Under the Leadership of the Party"]

[Text] Today, our people are confidently advancing toward the future of communism, upholding the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural. The three revolutions teams movement is vigorously pushing forward this historic march. The three revolutions teams movement is a superior method of guiding the revolution which powerfully accelerates the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- under the party's leadership.

The proud success attained in performing the three revolutions and building socialism over the past 11 and 1/2 years confirms the might of the three revolutions teams movement.

The might and superiority of the three revolutions teams movement lie, above all, in that it is a method of guiding the revolution which fully meets the intrinsic nature of the socialist system and the aspirations of the popular masses. The purpose of the revolution completely conforms to the interests of the popular masses in socialist society. The revolution in this society means work for the popular masses -- the masters of the state and society -- and the work carried out by them. For this reason, a method of guiding the revolution under socialism should help to indoctrinate and remodel man and to display his self-awakened passion and activeness. This is a principled demand arising when the ruling party, which builds socialism, establishes a method of guiding the revolution.

The three revolutions teams movement led by our party helps to accelerate the three revolutions by strengthening the unity and cohesion of the popular masses on the basis of the revolutionary mass line and by giving play to their passion and activeness.

The most important characteristic of this movement lies in that guidance is closely combined with the masses. The members of the three revolutions teams have gone deep into the masses and have helped and led them well politically, ideologically, scientifically, and technologically. Also, they have vigorously pushed ahead with the three revolutions in union with the masses. In this course, they have deepened the struggle to carry out the three revolutions in conformity with the creative opinions and aspirations of the masses and have firmly turned the struggle into that of the masses. The source of the boundless might of the three revolutions teams movement lies in organizing and activating the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- by increasing man's self-awareness and passion of being a master to the maximum and by encouraging and inciting the masses through practical examples.

The might and superiority of the three revolutions teams movement also lie in that it is a method of guiding the revolution which completely solves the basic questions arising in conquering the two fortresses of communism.

The final goal of the party of the working class is to build communism. Therefore, the party's method of guiding the revolution should help to successfully conquer the ideological and material fortresses of communism. The three revolutions teams movement is a mighty weapon which accelerates in a unified manner the work of realizing independence in the two great sectors -- social and political life and material life -- by adhering to the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions in all the aspects. This method of guiding the revolution makes the organization of its guiding forces, its system, and the content and form of guidance work push forward the work of reforming ideology, the work of remodeling technology, and the work of constructing culture in organic interrelations.

The members of the three revolutions teams, which have been dispatched to many sectors of the people's economy, have powerfully pushed ahead with the work of revolutionizing, working-classing, and intellectualizing party members and workers to rear them into communist-type men, endlessly loyal to party and the leader with high-level culture, and with the work of remodeling technology and developing the economy. As a result, wherever three revolutions teams work, the role of functionaries has been increased, constant successes have been achieved in developing production and technology, and tidiness in production and life has been better established. It has been confirmed through practice that the three revolutions team movement is a mighty method of guiding the revolution which develops all fields of the revolution and construction.

The demonstration of the great might and vitality of the three revolutions team movement is a result of our party's correct and tested leadership.

The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has taught: Under the guidance of party organizations, the three revolutions team movement has been staged powerfully. As a result, the struggle to carry out the three revolutions has been further organized and activated and great success has been attained in all fields of socialist construction.

Our party has clearly illuminated the road along which the three revolutions team movement should advance and has wisely led the movement.

The dear Comrade Kim Il-song has given a comprehensive exposition on all the questions, ranging from the formation of guiding forces for the three revolutions team movement to the system of guidance work, the orientation of activities, and traits of team members. His guideline was an important guarantee making it possible to give full play to the might and vitality of the three revolutions team movement, to strengthen the party and the ranks of the revolution, and to vigorously accelerate the cause of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea.

Our party ensures that the three revolutions team movement is taken as the main link in party work. The method of guiding the three revolutions is a mighty means which firmly guarantees the party's leadership toward overall socialist and communist construction. Our party put forth the three revolutions team movement as a part of party work and has constantly deepened its guidance over the movement. Our party has established an orderly work system under which three revolutions team members can implement the party's lines and policies and dynamically lead socialist construction, pooling efforts with the party organizations of the units concerned. What is contained in the system is a firm will to strengthen party work and brilliantly complete the cause of the three revolutions under the party's leadership.

What is important in the party's leadership over the revolution and construction is strengthening centralized guidance. For the realization of this guidance throughout the entire party and all of society, the party's intentions should be correctly instilled, the demands and creative opinions of the popular masses should be correctly integrated and reflected as policy, and the party's policy should be implemented thoroughly.

Thanks to our party, the three revolutions team movement has been turned into a component of party work. As a result, a strict revolutionary discipline, in which the party's policy is brought home in all domains of all units from the center down to the lowest unit and is carried out without any condition, has been established.

At the same time, information on the situation and the desire of the people has rapidly and accurately flowed to the party Central Committee, and the will of the party and the people has been fused into a single entity in carrying out the three revolutions.

Thus, the party's leadership of the revolution and construction has been guaranteed, and party members and workers have breathed in accordance with the idea and will of the party and have much more vigorously come to the struggle to implement party lines and policies.

Our party has led the people toward carrying out the three revolutions team movement with the work of strengthening the revolutionary ranks.

Firmly consolidating the revolutionary ranks is an important question on which the party should always concentrate preferentially in leading the revolution and construction. Firmly consolidating the revolutionary ranks poses a much more urgent requirement in our country, where we directly confront the imperialist aggressors.

Based on its insight into the development of the revolution and into the trend of the situation, our party has made the three revolutions team movement assume a great role in consolidating the revolutionary ranks politically and ideologically. This is of great significance in strengthening unity between the entire party and the leader -- unity around the party and the leader -- and in consolidating the revolutionary force that can complete the chuche cause.

Three revolutions team members -- the revolutionary vanguard of the new generation -- have positively contributed to developing the people into people who perform exploits on the front of socialist construction and into true communist revolutionaries by carrying out activities of mingling with the people in various sectors and at outposts and by indoctrinating them.

Amid the flames of the three revolutions team movement, three revolutions team members -- youths from the new generation -- have grown up as members of the reliable revolutionary vanguard who take charge of our revolution and as useful and able men who show noble loyalty to the party and the leader and who have leadership capability.

Our revolution has been consolidated much more firmly and its future is brighter thanks to the presence of the vanguard of the three revolutions -- a revolutionary unit -- which has the chuche world outlook and which has been consolidated firmly through practical activities.

Our party has wisely led the three revolutions team movement to help it vigorously forge ahead with socialist construction. The aim of our party in carrying out the three revolutions team movement is to accelerate the construction of socialism and communism to the maximum under the banner of the three revolutions. Because of this, our party has made this movement become meritorious in the practical struggle for socialist construction and has helped three revolutions teams positively accelerate economic construction whenever they are assigned the vast task of this construction.

Thanks to party leadership in this regard, three revolutions teams have positively helped sectors and units concerned overfulfill the plan for the people's economy without fail. By carrying out difficult and arduous work, they have greatly contributed to strengthening the country's economic might.

Regarding vigorously forging ahead with the technical revolution as the important task of three revolutions teams, our party has led three revolutions team members to take a leading role in raising the technical level of the people's economy and in developing the country's science and technology. Faithfully upholding the party's policy, three revolutions teams have carried out much work in making the people's economy chuche oriented, modern, and scientific by boldly putting forth many scientific inventions embodying unique ideas and by bringing about valuable innovations by strengthening creative cooperation with workers, scientists, and technicians.

Upholding the decision of the ninth plenary meeting of the sixth party Central Committee, three revolutions teams have assumed a role as the vanguard of the revolution and as the flag bearer of struggle in the struggle to achieve the 10-point prospective goal for socialist economic construction and to increase the people's welfare. At all places where three revolutions team members carry out their activities, production and construction have been accelerated, the requirements of the chuche farming method have been met in agricultural production, and innovative successes in developing culture in production and in people's daily lives and in deepening the workers scientific and technical knowledge have been attained. This demonstrates the tested leadership of our party which has led the three revolutions team movement to brilliant victory.

We should brilliantly implement the party's line for the three revolutions by further developing the three revolutions team movement, whose superiority and might has been demonstrated fully through practical activities.

PRC Paper Hails Success

SK260014 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2225 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA) -- The Chinese paper PEOPLE'S DAILY in its article "The Three Revolution Team Movement in Korea" said that today the three revolution team members active in various fields including industry and agriculture have already grown to be a powerful force in the socialist construction of the country. It sent on to say:

In the industrial establishments and cooperative farms of Korea, a large number of three revolution teams, together with primary-level cadres, workers and peasants of broad segments, are propelling the powerful progress of the cause of socialist construction in a militant stance for the creation of "the speed of the 80's." The Workers' Party of Korea defined the three revolutions as the guiding policy of socialist construction. Under the guidance of the policy a situation delighting the people has been created on all fronts such as industry and agriculture and a fast progress has been achieved.

The Malagasy paper ATRIKA carried an article headlined "The Three Revolutions, Ideological, Technical and Cultural, Are the General Line for the Building of Socialism and Communism", which said: From the first days of the building of a new society, the great leader President Kim Il-song put forward the policy of carrying out the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and has wisely led the party and people for its implementation. As a result, a great revolutionary upsurge has been maintained in all fields of socialist construction in Korea. All the successes achieved in the fulfilment of the three revolutions have lifted the independent and creative life of the Korean people to a new height and brought a remarkable progress in their struggle for the completion of the revolutionary cause of chuche.

The Tanzanian paper UHURU in an article headlined "The Korean People Promoting the Revolution" said: The great leader President Kim Il-song expounded that an independent life should be guaranteed to the Korean people through the fulfilment of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions. The three revolutions are aimed at freeing people from fetters of outdated ideology, technique and culture and cultivating their independent and creative capacity in transforming nature and society. Its other purpose is to free people from toilsome work.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, defined that the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, are a basic strategic line of the party for the building of socialism and communism.

KNRC RESPONDS TO NORTH ON DELIVERY OF GOODS

SK260346 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0309 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] In connection with the North Korean side's announcement to send relief goods to Panmunjom, Inchon port, and Pukpyong port on the 2 days of 29 and 30 September, the Korea National Red Cross [KNRC] today notified the North Korean side of its intention to dispatch guide vehicles bearing Red Cross insignia to military marker No. 0090 -- the point which is called the Bridge of No Return -- in the Panmunjom area and also to dispatch guide ships to the Demarcation Line in the West and East Seas, respectively.

Today, through a telephone notice to the North Korean side, Yi Yong-tok, the head of the delegation of our side for the South and the working-level contact for the North Korea Red Cross, notified the North Korean side of this. He disclosed that the KNRC would deliver to the North Korean Red Cross Society memorandums from the home affairs minister of the ROK guaranteeing the security of personnel, vehicles, and ships from the North Korean side at the Demarcation Line on the seas and the Demarcation Line at Panmunjom.

Delegation head Yi Yong-tok said that we will make use of telegraphic communication and telephones convenient for personnel from the North Korean Red Cross Society while they are in our territory. To this end, he suggested [tongji] that both sides make test telephone call at 1000 [0100 GMT] on 28 September to check the South-North direct telephone line.

Senior representative Yi Yong-tok also suggested that the North Korean side inform us 48 hours in advance of the arrival time of the North Korean trucks at Panmunjom and of the ships at the Demarcation Line 24 hours before their actual arrival and that it inform us of the number of North Korean Red Cross personnel, personnel involved in transportation, and reporters who will enter into our territory.

At the same time, senior representative Yi Yong-tok, saying in his notice to the North Korean side that the Panmunjom area is an inconvenient place to unload and handle the relief goods as it is narrow and confined, said the KNRC hopes that the North Korean side will send the 50,000 sok of rice it offered to either the port of Inchon or the port of Pukpyong by ship, choosing whichever one of the two ports it finds convenient.

In the meantime, in a telephone message sent to our side in Panmunjom on 25 September, the North Korean Red Cross Society notified us that it would send on 29 and 30 September 50,000 sok of rice, 500,000 meters of fabrics, 759 cartons of 14 types of medicines through Panmunjom; 65,000 tons of cement on 9 ships to the port of Inchon; and 35,000 tons of cement on 4 ships to the port of Pukpyong. This was announced by the KNRC.

In this notification, the North Korean side suggested that memorandums guaranteeing the physical safety of the North Korean side's personnel, and safe conducts for the trucks and ships be issued by our side's authorities concerned be exchanged between the Red Cross representatives from both sides on the Demarcation Line at Panmunjom for the trucks and at the Demarcation Line at sea for the ships concerned.

Unification Minister on Aid

SK251042 Seoul YONHAP in English 1023 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 25 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government accepted Pyongyang's proposal for flood-relief goods to pave the way for the mutual exchange of materials and it was hoped for Seoul-Pyongyang economic cooperation, South Korean Unification Minister Son Chae-sik said Tuesday.

Testifying before the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, Son said that by accepting the proposal, the Seoul government also wanted to prove the truth of its former suggestions that it provide North Korea with goods and technology gratis. In an official radio broadcast on Sept. 8, the North Korea Red Cross had offered to bring rice, fabric, cement and medicine to South Korean flood victims.

The South Korean National Red Cross accepted the offer on Sept. 12 and held working-level inter-Korean Red Cross talks on Sept. 18 in the truce village of Panmunjom to discuss the delivery of the materials.

The working-level contact, however, broke down because of the two sides' conflict over how to deliver and receive the proffered goods. The two sides later partly ironed out the differences, and the delivery is expected soon, barring an unforeseen hitch. Stressing Seoul's efforts to resume the deadlocked talks, Son said the government will try to make sure that Pyongyang will accept the similar proposals from the South in the event of future natural disasters in the North.

"Through contacts and exchanges between the South and North Korean Red Cross Societies, the Seoul side will seek the resumption of the inter-Korean sports talks, which have been in a stalemate since last May," Son said.

The government also will try to create an atmosphere of consensus to resume other deadlocked inter-Korean Red Cross talks. Those talks deal with the reunion of dispersed family members in the two Koreas, the minister added.

PRESIDENT CHON WARNS OF N. KOREAN TERRORISM

SK260122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Hongsong, Chungchongnamdo -- President Chon Tu-hwan warned yesterday that North Korea's peace offensives are followed by terrorist acts or military provocations.

Following the peace offensive of offering relief goods (to South Korean flood victims), the North Korean communists infiltrated their armed agents into Taegu Monday, who perpetrated a cruel and unpardonable crime by indiscriminately shooting and killing women," President Chon said. The president made these remarks after receiving an administrative briefing at the Hongsong-kun office. Earlier in the day, he and First Lady Yi Sun-cha harvested rice in nearby Yesan-kun to give a hand to farmers.

"There must be other spies than the one who killed himself," he said. "The residents should strengthen the system of reporting finding suspicious men."

President Chon said a bumper harvest is expected this year despite the damage from the recent torrential rains and instructed that research be done to reduce flood damage. He also called for an increase in farmers' income through off-farm earnings, stabilization of commodity prices and support for poor people.

Following the briefing, he met with about 100 kun (county) leaders over tea. He explained the threat of war from the North and the background of accepting the North Korean offer of relief goods.

In Yesan-Kun, President Chon received a briefing from Chungchongnamdo Gov. An Ung-mo on the province's expected rice yield before operating a domestically produced harvesting machine.

At a lunch with Saemaul leaders and students who also harvested, President Chon said this year's rice crop is estimated at 38,500,000 sok. President Chon was accompanied by Minister of Home Affairs Chu Yong-pok, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries Pak Chong-mun and Rep. Choe Chang-kyu of the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

NORTH'S PERPETRATION OF TAECU INCIDENT HIT

SK260121 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Sep 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Two Faces of North Korea"]

[Text] It was shocking to learn that an armed North Korean agent surfaced in Taegu Monday, killing two people and injuring others, at a time when North Korea is reportedly preparing to ship relief goods to victims of the recent flooding here in the South.

One can only wonder why Pyongyang would perpetrate such an incident at this time. It defies common sense.

But a serious review of Pyongyang's past behavior leads us to conclude that the incident was a deliberate tactic by the communists. They trumpet peace while resorting to armed methods to try and weaken our resolve through confusion.

Using a similar smokescreen, North Korea offered an inter-Korean personnel exchange only one week before triggering the Korean war in 1950. Then in 1972, while the historic South-North dialogue was under way following the July 4 joint communique, the Pyongyang regime began digging infiltration tunnels beneath the Demilitarized Zone and boosting its Armed Forces by 200,000 men. Only last year North Korea proposed tripartite talks on the very eve of staging the Rangoon massacre in October.

Considering Pyongyang's long history of two-faced strategies, the Taegu incident seems to be another example of communist hypocrisy. No matter what North Korea may say, it is apparent that their ultimate goal remains the same; the communization of the entire Korean peninsula using all available means.

According to the Counterinfiltration Operations Command, the North Korean agent took his own life by swallowing an unidentified poison as he was about to be captured. Some 40 items of espionage equipment including a gun with silencer and a radio receiver were found at the scene of the crime.

The command said the serial number of the pistol used by the agent confirmed it as being one of the 100 Browning pistols North Korea imported from Belgium in 1975 through a Swedish weapons dealer. North Korean terrorists responsible for the Rangoon blast also were armed with some of those Browning pistols.

The command said the agent is believed to have recently infiltrated the South on a terrorist mission to destroy public buildings, kill or kidnap citizens here and otherwise create general havoc.

North Korea's offer of flood relief materials coincided with another of its open-door gestures: the enactment of a law designed to attract capital from the West. Whatever Pyongyang's real intention, we accepted its offer in our earnest desire to break the present South-North impasse. Indeed, we have fully completed repairing the flood damage and, furthermore, we had previously refused a similar offer by the International Red Cross because we knew we needed no help from others. Pyongyang has made such gestures in a desperate bid to rebuild its tarnished image abroad and to lure Western capital and technology to bolster its ailing economy.

Pyongyang contradicts its own words with continued acts of brutal violence. It made the best of the recent visit to the North by Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, in sending peace and reconciliation signals to the outside world. But at the same time Pyongyang says it will have to boycott the 1988 Olympiad in Seoul. The communists reason that the Korean peninsula is in "a quasi-state of war" and, therefore, the safety of participating athletes could not be guaranteed.

The northern communists are to blame for the existing tension on the peninsula. As the SANKEI SHIMBUN of Japan reported this week, North Korea has recently deployed three new armored Army corps along a southward invasion route near the DMZ.

All this behooves us to step up our alert against Pyongyang's aggression. All nations should be wary of the sinister intentions behind Pyongyang's smiles. This is the only way to prevent the North from jeopardizing the cause of peace. North Korea must be made to come to its senses for its own good as well as for the good of world peace.

ISHIBASHI: KIM TRANSFERS PRACTICAL POWER TO SON

SK260250 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 26 Sep 84 p 1

[By Tokyo correspondent Yi To-hyong]

[Text] Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the JSP, said on 25 September that Kim Il-song had affirmed the transfer of most of his practical authority to his son, Kim Chong-il. Speaking at a press conference held in the afternoon of 25 September at Japanese Journalist Club, Ishibashi said he had asked Kim Il-song about the question of power transfer. He said that Kim had reacted with an affirmative attitude. He further said that he got the impression that North Korea was at a sort of political turning point.

Saying that he was the first to directly mention the succession question in talks with Kim Il-song, Ishibashi said: My impression is that North Korea is at a sort of political turning point where Kim Il-song makes the top priority policies and Kim Chong-il handles practical state affairs.

Saying that in their tete-a-tete talks Kim Il-song earnestly hoped for improving relations with South Korea, the United States, and Japan, Ishibashi cited as evidence Kim Il-song's remark: I would like to lay a first step for North-South dialogue by realizing at all cost the transportation of the relief goods to the flood victims, which are worth \$18 million. However, Kim Il-song seems to be implying that he regards North-South dialogue as an instrument for improving relations with the United States and Japan. This is because Kim Il-song had insisted in his talks with Ishibashi on replacing the existing truce agreement with a peace agreement, implying that this is a premise for North-South dialogue.

Ishibashi said that due to Kim Il-song's enthusiasm for the civilian fishery agreement between Japan and North Korea, negotiations for renewing it seems likely to reach a settlement by November, when the fish-catching culminates. Ishibashi also said that Kim Il-song had called upon the Japanese Government to lift the restrictive measures imposed on North Korea in the wake of the bomb blast in Rangoon.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SK260116 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Won-kyong left for New York yesterday, where he is scheduled to meet with about 30 foreign ministers attending the U.S. General Assembly. He will stay there until Oct. 9.

In his talks with the foreign ministers, Yi will explain the Seoul government's efforts to realize a peaceful unification through direct dialogue with North Korea.

A Ministry of Foreign Affairs official said Yi is expected to encounter North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam at social functions while both are in New York. He is not likely to have formal talks with Kim unless the North Korean foreign minister proposes a meeting.

Yi will also call for broad international support for the entry of South and North Korea into the United Nations and discuss bilateral issues when he meets with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Shintaro Abe and other foreign ministers.

In his talks with U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, scheduled for Thursday, he will also discuss the issue of joining the world body and the tense security situation on the Korean peninsula. However, Yi will not submit an application for a U.N. membership, which would be vetoed by pro-Pyongyang U.N. Security Council members, including the Soviet Union.

FORMER OFFICIAL TONG HUN PAYS VISIT TO CHINA

SK240719 Seoul YONHAP in English 0716 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 24 (YONHAP) -- Tong Hun, 49, former vice minister of the South Korean National Unification Board who has been studying at Tokyo University in Japan since 1982, toured mainland China Aug. 19-Sept. 9, it was learned Monday.

In a telephone interview with YONHAP NEWS AGENCY, Tong said, "after getting a visa from Chinese authorities, I arrived in Beijing by plane Aug. 18 and had visited several places for 20 days. I left Shanghai for Japan Sept. 7." He said he toured China for academic purposes, but wanted to meet his relatives and friends on the trip as well. He did not disclose if he met them. He said he was thankful to Chinese authorities for the good consideration, adding that his trip was "satisfactory."

South Korea has no diplomatic ties with the mainland, and it is rare for its civilians to travel to China.

FOOD TO BE IMPORTED IN WAKE OF FLOOD DAMAGE

SK241227 Seoul YONHAP in English 1221 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 24 (YONHAP) -- South Korea will import 21,450 tons of farm products, worth 17 million U.S. dollars, in October and November to meet the shortage resulting from the recent rainfalls and floods.

An Agriculture and Fisheries Ministry official said Monday that the farm products will include 8,000 tons of red pepper, 10,000 tons of onions, 3,000 tons of fresh garlic and 450 tons of dried garlic. These farm products, all used as vegetable seasonings, will be in great demand when the nation's traditional "kimjang" pickling vegetables for the winter season sets in November.

Due to the cold spell last winter and heavy rains in June and early this month, the farm products are scarce on the domestic market these days and their prices are galloping, according to the official.

The red pepper wholesale price, for example, rose by 113.5 percent to 371 won per 600 grams on Sept. 15 from 1,411 won a year ago, the official added (one U.S. dollar is worth about 815 won.)

PREM RETURNS FROM U.S., COMMENTS ON HEALTH

BK260324 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0056 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Arrival speech by Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon at Bangkok's Don Muang Airport upon returning from medical treatment in the United States -- live]

[Text] Good morning. I am very glad that I could return much earlier than I expected. Before leaving the country, I told you that both my doctors and I were confident that I would not spend much time for my health checkup. I was away only 12 days. I am very happy that I will be able to share with you happiness and suffering, and that I will be able to work and live with you again. I realize that we are concerned about each other. You fraternal people are concerned about me, and I am concerned about you, too.

Since the results of my medical checkup have been fully covered by the media, I do not think I have to give you the details. But I want to tell you that this medical checkup was conducted by quite a famous hospital; thus, I am confident that I have been thoroughly examined, with the right techniques having been used. The doctor who conducted the test, involving the injection of a color solution into a vein, is named Dr Gruentzig. He invented the technique of artery enlargement. After the checkup, I was told that the results would be known on the following day, when they would also inform me of the type of treatment I might need -- treatment such as the balloon artery enlargement or even an operation if my condition was serious. As you fraternal people know, I was declared normal, and I do not need any kind of treatment.

All of the hospital's doctors, including those who conduct the balloon technique and surgeons, were at the hospital during my checkup. In other words, they were ready to give me any kind of treatment. I admire their readiness. I must let you know that they were very cooperative with us.

In the United States, we were accorded conveniences: vehicles were provided for us when we first set foot there, as were security officials and other services. All this was for our convenience. The U.S. President himself sent me a letter. U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger and other U.S. leaders sent me get well messages and bouquets. They were very generous and cooperative with us.

During our hour-long stopover in Japan, Prime Minister Nakasone also sent me a get-well message and flowers.

After my checkup, the two doctors accompanying us were invited to a meeting during which they probably discussed how they should take care of me. They commended our doctors for instructing me to have a medical checkup in the United States.

I must also tell you about the generosity accorded us by the countries we stopped in during this trip. I must also thank all the foreign ambassadors who came to see me off when I left the country and who welcome me back today for their best wishes extended to me. It indicates good relations between our and your countries which will enable us to cooperate with each other to work for the prosperity of our nations.

In France where we stayed for a few days to wait for the Thai international flight home, I had a chance for an audience with the king's sister, who was on the way home from Switzerland. I asked her about the princess mother. I was very pleased to hear that the princess mother's health is good, and I also want to share this news with you fraternal people. She graciously allowed me to have a meal with her and questioned me about developments in Thailand.

Another impression I want to share with you is about our Thai brothers and sisters in the United States. Atlanta is a small town, and there are not many Thai people living there. Some of them came to visit me and sent get-well messages which emphasized our Thai nature. I am very proud of their generosity to me. They are concerned about me and wish me a quick recovery. These Thai people are capable of engaging in all kinds of occupations just like people from other countries. Most of them are successful in their careers which is useful to our country. I talked with them on a wide range of issues and told them that the number of Thai in the United States might now reach 500,000. They have formed a big group, and if they are united they will become a big force which can push for any quick achievement.

This is all I want to tell you fraternal people at this moment. I would like to stress here again that I will remember the love we have for each other. I will remember your concern for me which you have expressed in different ways. I am confident that the best wishes you extended to me have brought me good luck, indicated by the fact that nothing happened to me. I must thank you fraternal people again for your concern. From now on, I will continue to work with you for the well-being of our country's people. I would like to thank all countries for their cooperation, although this was not an official trip. I would like to extend my sincere best wishes. Thank you.

ATHIT ON CONTINUED EFFORTS FOR PEACE WITH LAOS

BK260108 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] Thailand will continue its policy of seeking a peaceful settlement with Laos over the border dispute despite Laotian attacks on Thai positions, Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said yesterday.

He said Laos had not rejected Thailand's overture that technical committees from both countries inspect the disputed territory and decide which side it is on. He added that the Thai technicians sent to inspect the area could not carry out their duties as they were frequently attacked by Laotians.

Meanwhile, the Army Secretariat said yesterday two soldiers were killed and five others including one civilian wounded in two separate border incidents near the disputed territory on Monday. In the first incident, a police paratrooper was killed and three others wounded in the disputed Ban Mai village of Ban Khok sub-district in Uttaradit Province when Laotian troops shelled a Border Patrol Police base with rockets and mortars. At 4 P.M. an unknown number of Laotian troops ambushed a Thai security unit which was giving protection to a team of construction workers building a road linking Ban Nam Muak, Ban Sali and Ban Muang. One soldier was killed and two rangers seriously wounded in the second incident. The dead and the wounded were airlifted to Nan Provincial Hospital. Their identities have not yet been released.

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO USSR REVIEWED

BK230814 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Sep 84 p 5

[By The Chongkhadikit]

[Text] While a long line of top military and political leaders have been visiting China, the president of parliament decided it was about time there was a balance in our foreign relations. He accepted an invitation to visit Soviet Russia. He led a parliamentary delegation to Russia and Poland from July 30 to August 9 -- an event hardly noticed by the local press.

With the forthcoming meeting between American President Ronald Reagan and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, the MP's discussions in Moscow assume a certain significance in view of Thailand's close relations with the United States.

Of particular importance is the fact that Dr Ukrit Mongkhonnawin is considered a rightist, even an extreme rightist, though he obviously is not. His visit to Moscow, therefore, is not a case of a leftist or a socialist making a pilgrimage or going for instructions or ideological reaffirmation. Dr Ukrit believes in "equidistance" from the major powers in foreign policy. He hopes to make his contribution to this theory through parliament.

Knowing about his increasing influence in politics in Thailand, the Soviets laid out the red carpet. On arrival at Moscow airport he and his party were welcomed by Mr L.N. Tolkunov, Chairman of the Soviet of the Union (one of the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet). They were welcomed at the Kremlin by Mr V.V. Kuznetsov, first vice president of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

In his personal notes on the visit, Dr Ukrit reports: "The talks with the Soviet counterparts took place under the climate of trust, friendliness and sincerity." Dr Ukrit injected into the dialogue the basic doctrines of Buddhism in parallel with the principles of peaceful coexistence in the international context. He stressed that sincerity could be manifested by deeds, and not mere talks. His expression was well noted by the Russian counterparts.

The Thai parliamentarians were "left with the impression that the Soviet leaders had high regard for their majesties and king and the queen of Thailand. A common belief was reiterated that different systems of government were in no way obstructive to the promotion and maintenance of friendship and good understanding between the two countries."

Mr Kuznetsov, who replaced President Chernenko (then in recuperation), expressed hope that while USSR-Thai relations had developed satisfactorily they would be further expanded "for mutual benefit and maintaining peace by the many measures available." He said that, despite the different systems of government between the two countries, progress had been made in trade and cultural ties. He noted that the two countries observed the principles of respect for each other's sovereign rights and territorial integrity, peaceful means of settling disputes, and avoidance of the use of force and subversion against one another.

Mr Kuznetsov reiterated the usual Soviet line against the U.S. Administration and what he claimed to be the Russians' intention to seek negotiations to ban and restrict the use of strategic weapons, and to prevent a nuclear arms race.

In a brief reference to Southeast Asia, Mr Kuznetsov said that problems of the region should be settled by political means and that the region should be made an area of peace, good neighbourliness and cooperation. The Soviet Union, he said, would help in every way to bring about decisions of benefit to all concerned. He pledged assistance to Thailand in international fora. He described the visit as timely for promotion of Thai-USSR relations.

The parliamentarians exchanged information on the basic activities of the parliaments in their countries, and opinions on pressing problems of the current international scene. They agreed that the two countries' differences in approaching certain problems should not interfere with the development of Thai-Soviet relations.

'MAJOR' DRIVE LAUNCHED ON USSR, INDIA TIES

BK260131 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Sep 84 pp 1,3

[By The Chongkhadikit]

[Text] In a major foreign policy development, Thailand is launching a drive towards closer understanding and greater cooperation with the Soviet Union and India. To lay the groundwork for the promotion of such relationships, Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Asia Sarasin will be visiting New Delhi and Moscow early next month.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila is scheduled to visit India in mid-November. Later this month the Foreign Ministry will act as host to the Indian permanent secretary for Asian affairs, K. Natwar Singh, who will be stopping in Bangkok from today till Saturday en route home from China.

It is hoped that with better understanding and greater cooperation the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics and India will realize that it is in their own interests to promote peace in Southeast Asia. With such relationships, Russia and India may support a new ASEAN initiative which will encourage Hanoi to hold a dialogue with the Democratic Kampuchean Government headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Even Vietnam may agree to the move since the Association of Southeast Asian Nations is ready to consider it as a prelude to the kind of conference it has been advocating: A meeting of countries with major interests in the region (particularly the Indochina states, the ASEAN countries, the USSR and China).

Prince Sihanouk has informed ASEAN of his availability for a dialogue with the Vietnamese leadership. Thailand will show that it is intensifying its interest in working closely with Third World countries, and prove it by its voting record in the Group of 77 over North-South issues, its abhorrence of South African apartheid and its hosting of an international conference on Namibia.

Thailand will try to convince both India and Russia of the need for peace in Southeast Asia which will be beneficial to themselves.

In Mr Asa's response to an invitation to visit Russia made by Deputy Foreign Minister Kapitsa, Thailand is demonstrating that it recognises the importance of the USSR and its influence and interests in Southeast Asia, Foreign Ministry sources explained yesterday. The permanent secretary will visit Moscow from October 2 to 4. "Russia is a power we have to reckon with, whether we like it or not," they stated. "We want to inform Moscow that the ASEAN governments have no wish whatsoever to evict the Soviet presence from the region," they stressed.

Mr Asa will carry the ASEAN message that it will serve the Kremlin's political and economic purposes to strengthen relations with ASEAN countries and the the USSR will have a lot to lose if they just let ASEAN move towards even closer relations with the United States and China. Soviet leaders will have to weigh the advantages and disadvantages of restricting their relationships in Southeast Asia to those they have with Vietnam, and enlarging the scope of their ties in the whole region.

ASEAN is attempting to show to the USSR that as far as Kampuchea is concerned it is only interested in the Kampuchean people deciding their own destiny. Moscow will be told that it does not matter to ASEAN what ideology or system of government is adopted by the Kampuchean people. ASEAN is only interested in a truly independent Kampuchea that is non-aligned and no threat to anyone. By supporting ASEAN in this matter, the Russians will gain the confidence of the ASEAN countries, Moscow will be advised. The Russians will also be told that ASEAN would like to see both Kampuchea and Laos free of foreign domination.

If the question of Pol Pot, the detested leader of the Khmer Rouge, is brought up, the Kremlin will be reminded that he had been nurtured, indoctrinated and trained by the Vietnamese and that he had been used with Khieu Samphan and Heng Samrin, now head of the Vietnamese-installed Phnom Penh regime, as a "common front" to subvert Thailand. In those days Thailand's provinces bordering Kampuchea were infiltrated and subverted by the Khmer Rouge. Sources revealed that former French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac had then been informed by Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong of a claim to parts of northeastern Thailand.

Moscow will have to take note of the fact that despite there being a large Chinese minority in Thailand and a Chinese-sponsored rural communist insurgency, China has still failed to subvert Thailand and there is no way that Vietnam would be able to succeed, sources said.

As for India, Mr Asa who will visit New Delhi from September 30 to October 2 is expected to inform the Indian leaders that India "has a lot at stake in Thailand and Southeast Asia." Because of India's close relations with the Soviet Union and its suspicions of China, it has so far supported Vietnam against ASEAN over the Kampuchean problem and has recognised the Heng Samrin region without other nonaligned countries following suit.

It will be pointed out to New Delhi that it is in the interests India to work together with ASEAN and to see peace restored in Southeast Asia. There are large Indian communities in Thailand and other ASEAN countries, and trade industrial and other economic cooperation between India and ASEAN are possible and desirable, the Indian leadership will be told.

CABINET APPROVES APPOINTMENT OF SOVIET ENVOY

BK260204 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] The Cabinet has approved the appointment of Valentin Patrovitch Kassatkine, 54, as Soviet ambassador to Thailand. Mr Kassatkine will replace Yuriy Ivanovich Kuznetsov who had been ambassador here since 1978. The replacement of Mr Kuznetsov surprised many diplomats here since he was next in line to become dean of the diplomatic corps.

Mr Kassatkine began his foreign service career in 1955 and has served as Moscow's ambassador to Uganda and Kenya. He was most recently director-general of an unspecified department in the foreign service.

ATHIT DENIES RUMORS OF RIFT WITH PRIME MINISTER

BK260216 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] The Supreme Commander yesterday stressed that the military firmly supports the Government. Speaking after a seminar in a Phatthaya hotel, Gen Athit Kamlang-ek lashed out at rumormongers who he said were bent on spreading misunderstanding and sowing the seeds of mistrust.

Maintaining that his statements reflected his own view, Gen Athit said he was very upset about several rumours, particularly those regarding rifts between the government and the military and between himself and the prime minister.

Denying reports of a rift with Gen Prem Tinsulanon, Gen Athit emphasised that he still had high respect for the premier. "When he (Gen Prem) was sick, I was concerned for him. And when he went abroad (to the United States) for a medical examination, I went to the plane to see him off," he said. However, he said he was very disturbed when some newspapers made sarcastic remarks about his accompanying the prime minister to the plane.

He complained that there had been rumours that the military was plotting to overthrow the government or the military had interfered in a Cabinet reshuffle or a change in the Cabinet. "I categorically deny that the military has any say in the appointment or dismissal of any Cabinet minister," said Gen Athit.

In answer to a question, the Supreme Commander said the military alone could not be the sole pillar to support the country. "Having one supporting pillar is like a spirit house which is not secured. There should be more supporting pillars so they share the weight. But unfortunately some supporting pillars are eaten by white ants or some simply do not perform their duties properly," he said.

Gen Athit said he did not want a division between the military and civilians. Both he said, are Thai but had different occupations or professions. Any division, he added, would foment misunderstandings and he noted that in the past the military and civilians were united as one and played equal roles in defending the country. Both need each other and should cooperate for the sake of national stability and survival, he said.

More on Athit's Comments

BK260223 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 26 Sep 84 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Phatthaya -- Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said yesterday he entertains no "wishful thinking" to become prime minister and that he is content with his present status. "I prefer to be what I am now. I think it's enough for me to help the country in what I'm doing," Gen Athit said. The supreme commander was responding to questions after addressing a gathering of 300 lecturers from both the government and private educational institutions at Grand Palace Hotel here. The lecturers were holding a seminar on national security.

Gen Athit said a prime minister who was incapable of getting things done "is simply putting burden on his own neck (roughly meaning pain in the neck). "And what is important is that I don't have much brain," he said.

He made the statement one day before Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon was scheduled to return to Bangkok after a medical check-up in the U.S.

A member of the audience compared Gen Athit to late military strongman Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat who was known for his strong rule when he was in power. He then asked when the supreme commander would become prime minister and run the country the way Sarit did. Gen Athit replied: "I entertain no wishful thinking to become prime minister because I don't think I would be better than anybody else and I may even make things worse. "For a man like myself, being a supreme commander is enough... And I wouldn't be able to make anything better. That's why I don't want to become anything else." Gen Athit, who appeared relaxed, said he would prefer to "carry on as an old man" who would be spared of criticisms that prime minister often earned. The supreme commander also denied speculations that he was behind the move to amend the Constitution to allow government officials to hold political posts and that he had meddled with the recent annual military reshuffle.

Asked for comments on the political role of the military, Gen Athit said: "The military "are involved in politics only when they go to elections. If the executive branch carries out its duty rightfully, there shouldn't be any problem. I want to reaffirm that is the extent the military will get involved in politics."

REAGAN'S 24 SEP ADDRESS AT UN REPORTED

BK251538 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] According to foreign sources, in his speech on 24 September at the 39th UN General Assembly, U.S. President Reagan once again played a deceitful trick about peace.

Reagan proposed that the United States and the Soviet Union begin talks to seek measures to reduce and eventually eliminate the threat to use force in settling international disputes. Reagan also called for the adoption of a new approach to the negotiations on arms control. In his address, the U.S. President did not forget to meddle in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and Kampuchea, independent and sovereign countries, by stating that the United States will continue to support the Afghan reactionaries and to back ASEAN's interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs.

NHAN DAN Comments

OW260731 Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 26 -- "The makers of the United States' foreign policy are obviously intent to aggravate the world situation" says NHAN DAN paper in a commentary today on U.S. President Reagan's address at the 39th Session of the U.N. General Assembly on Sept. 24.

"It is utter irony that while frenziedly carrying arms race to its highest extent, the U.S. President had the cheek to speak of the United States' effort to 'bring peace to the world'", the paper notes.

It continues: "Everybody is well aware that the United States is obstructing the present disarmament talks, and posing a serious threat to peace and security of nations. Yet, Mr. Reagan spoke of the necessity of 'finding the means for lessening and, ultimately, eliminating threats and the use of force in settling international conflicts'"

"Regarding the situation in Southeast Asia," the paper goes on, "Mr. Reagan repeated his absurd demand including 'the withdrawal of Vietnamese force' from Kampuchea and 'the election of a representative government' in Kampuchea under the supervision of the United Nations, which is to help Pol Pot and his associates to return and impose their bloody rule on the Kampuchean people again. Not surprisingly, Mr. Reagan on this occasion did not forget to stress the necessity of improving relations with China in the notorious China card strategy against the Soviet Union, the other countries in the socialist community, peace and independence of nations".

"The wicked schemes and acts of the Reagan authorities are exactly the opposite of the responsible attitude of the Soviet Union in the interests of the Soviet people and all nations on our planet. As has again been made clear by President C.U. Chernenko, the Soviet Union is well prepared to embark on honest and serious negotiations aimed at seeking agreements which would take into account the security interests of all countries and all nations", the paper says. "All attempts of the United States to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union are just pipe dreams," NHAN DAN says in conclusion.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LE DUAN'S INDIA VISIT

More on Le Duan 22 Sep Speech

BK251017 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Excerpts] We are very honored to welcome Your Excellency who has come from President Ho Chi Minh's country to visit Mahatma Gandhi's homeland, said Mrs Aruma Asaf Ali, a veteran fighter for freedom in India, a patron of the Indian Center for Studies on Indochina, and president of the All India Women's Union, who praised the Vietnamese people's fire-tested revolutionary spirit in a speech on the afternoon of 22 September to open a get-together of leaders and representatives of political parties and mass organizations of India held at the Triveni Kala Arts Center in the capital of New Delhi to welcome Comrade General Secretary Le Duan.

In a moving voice, she thanked the Vietnamese people for setting an example in the fight to defeat imperialism and its allies in their nefarious ambition to destroy the independence of newly liberated countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Comrade Le Duan sincerely thanked the participants for their fine words imbued with friendship toward Vietnam and its people. He said: As Asian countries, India and Vietnam have since time immemorial been closely bound by exchanges of culture and ideology. We have deeply sympathized with each other because we lived in the same circumstances under colonial domination and have united with and supported each other in our long struggle for self-liberation. Over almost half a century in the past, this exceptionally pure relationship -- which was constantly fostered by the late Prime Minister Jawarharlal Nehru and the late President Ho Chi Minh -- has been ceaselessly developed, thus vigorously encouraging our two peoples in the cause of defending the national independence and freedom of each country and contributing to the defense of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The Vietnamese people deeply cherish the friendship of the fraternal Indian people who have always stood by their side even during the most trying times of war as well as during peacetime. This wholehearted and disinterested support and assistance have added strength to our Vietnamese people.

Today, upon recalling the deep feelings that bind the two nations, I want to speak in particular about your great contributions to the development of solidarity between Vietnam and India and to the just cause of the Vietnamese people. On behalf of the Vietnamese people, I sincerely thank you, my friends, for all that you have done and will do in the interests of the Indian and Vietnamese peoples, of lasting solidarity between the two countries, and of peace and friendship among nations.

After noting that never before has the world situation been as instable as at present and extolling the cooperation and friendship between Vietnam and India and other fraternal countries, Comrade Le Duan continued: Yesterday, we held talks with Her Excellency Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and other Indian leaders. These exchanges of views full of sincerity and mutual trust once again demonstrate the fraternal solidarity between the two nations and the identity of views shared by the two countries on all the issues of mutual interest. We rejoice together over the achievements recorded and share the difficulties which each country is trying to overcome; and the most important thing is that we totally agree with each other on the need and the possibility for further strengthening bilateral friendship and cooperation.

I believe that this visit to India will open a new development and wide prospects for the very fine relations which already exist between our two countries, meeting the ardent aspirations of the peoples of both countries and in the interests of peace in Southeast Asia, Asia, and elsewhere in the world.

The whole conference hall again burst into a prolonged standing ovation when the comrade general secretary and his party stopped down from the presidium and waved goodbye to the representatives of the Indian people and the people in New Delhi.

Visits New Delhi Embassy

BK251205 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] On the morning of 23 September, Comrade General Secretary Le Duan visited our embassy in New Delhi. Ambassador Nguyen Quang Tao and all the embassy officials and personnel were extremely touched and happy to have the opportunity to welcome our country's top leader to India. In a cordial address to the embassy officials gathering around him, Comrade Le Duan recommended they do their best to contribute to strengthening the friendship and enhancing the cooperation between Vietnam and India so as to support national construction.

Report on Visit To Bombay

OW260456 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 25 -- General state, on Sept. 23, to a resounding welcome by big crowds gathering in the streets close to the airport. [sentence as received]

The welcomers displayed banners in praise of the Indo-Vietnamese friendship and chanted again and again "sinzabat" (long live) as the motorcade drove out of the airport. The Vietnamese guests were again cheered by waving crowds lining up along the road.

Yesterday morning, Le Duan visited Mazagon, one of the biggest naval shipyards of India. He paused at the model of a 3,800 ton battleship [as received] armed with missiles of which 98 percent of the equipment was made in India. The limousines drove past various workshops and docks. The Vietnamese leader returned the greetings from thousands of Indian workers.

In his speech at the banquet arranged on the evening of Sept. 24, by I.H. Latif, the state governor, Le Duan said that his visit to Bombay gave him and his party an opportunity to see with their own eyes the great achievements recorded by the Indian people in the fields of economy, culture, education, science and technology.

The Vietnamese leaders said that he was deeply touched recalling that in the two liberation struggles of the Vietnamese people in the past the Bombay population together with the rest of the 700 millions Indians were firmly beside Vietnam and today, too, they are continuing to support Vietnam in national construction and defence.

HO CHI MINH CITY DELEGATION VISITS LENINGRAD

OW251656 Hanoi VNA in English 1652 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 25 -- A delegation of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee and People's Committee left the city Monday for a friendship visit to Leningrad at the invitation of the Leningrad Committee of the C.P.S.U. The delegation was headed by Phan Minh Tanh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and deputy secretary of the city party committee.

NHAN DAN ON PRC'S SCHEME OF AGGRESSION

Part I

BK221024 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Aug 84, p 3

[Article by Quang Loi: "The Beijing Expansionists Have Always Used the Border Issue as an Instrument of Intervention and Aggression Against Their Neighboring Countries" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] CHINA WITH THE BORDER PROBLEM

Imperialists, colonialists, and their henchmen have positively used the border issue to serve their plot of winning colonies, consolidate their positions, and protect their interests. Still, it should be said that their masters are Chinese expansionists-hegemonists because for thousands of years, the Chinese emperors had used the border issue in a systematic, comprehensive and subtle way as their national policy of conquering smaller nations in order to expand their imperial power and demand goods and gifts. They considered the surrounding nations as slaves, used their neighboring countries as fences for feudalistic China from generation to generation, and forced other countries to pay tribute to them; otherwise, they would send troops over and attack.

In some instances, they dreamed of being a world controlling power. For example, in 138 BC., Emperor Han Yu sent an envoy, (Zhang Qian), to Tadjik in western China. Zhang then began his mission of "dominating the West" -- readers are requested to compare this mission with the later civilizing task of Western missionaries and colonialists. He ran around among the minor kingdoms in Central Asia with the perseverance and perfidy of a colonialist striving to seek a new colony. In 1405, King (Qin Xu) of the Qing Dynasty sent (Zing Hwa), an Islamic general who was a native of Yunnan, with 27,000 men on a convoy of nearly 70 large ships to the various islands and countries in Indonesia and the Indian Ocean, and as far as the Persian Gulf and Eastern Africa. (Zing Hwa) then made six other trips all aimed at conquering more satellites, further expanding Chinese influence, and strengthening trade. In terms of time, (Zing Hwa) made his explorations some 50 years before Christopher Columbus. In terms of the scale of the sea expedition, (Zing Hwa) also far outdid Christopher Columbus because (Zing Hwa) had a large fleet with nearly 30,000 soldiers while Columbus had to implore the Castillian queen for only three ships. Due to some delay and restrictions by the ruling feudalists and at times heavily defeated by the Vietnamese people -- such as the very first battles during the Qing Dynasty -- China could not build large empires extending to the various oceans like those established later by Spain, Portugal, and other imperialists. However, this point in no way mitigates the expansionist-hegemonist crimes of the various Chinese dynasties, especially when they tried ruthlessly to shift the responsibility for these crimes to the kingdoms bordering on China.

The Chinese people now boast that their country has 9.6 billion square km. However, they should remember that the original area of the Han people was located between the Hwang and Wei Rivers and was not much larger than today's Vietnam. That was the result of untold bloody expeditions, peaceful annexations, contention, and tricky exchanges. Yet, this is the legacy of history that researchers must consider from the historical viewpoint.

It is regrettable that the present Chinese rulers have adopted a nationalist standpoint to view the border issue left behind by history and to plot the settlement of all the so-called problems of contested land.

Following the victory of the Chinese revolution in 1949, the People's Republic of China was bordered by 12 countries: Vietnam, Laos, Burma, Bhutan, Sikkim, Nepal, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Mongolia, Korea, and the Soviet Union. The total length of mainland China's border is approximately 14,000 kms.

Even in 1939 when the Chinese Communist Party had not seized power and was still consolidating the liberated area following the long march and was gathering the resistance forces in the anti-Japan national front, Mao Zedong said in his book THE CHINESE REVOLUTION AND COMMUNIST PARTY:

"After defeating China, the imperialist countries have occupied China's client countries. Japan has occupied Korea, Taiwan, Liu Gou, Reng Hu Archipelago, and Lu Chuan; Britain has occupied Burma, Bhutan, Hong Kong; France has occupied Annam; and Portugal has occupied Macao."

In the list of "lost Chinese territories" we could not see any territories which China later on claimed from the Soviet Union because at that time China badly needed Soviet aid. Just as (Ha Canzhi) wrote in Volume II of his book THE REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY OF MODERN CHINA after the Japanese militarists had expanded their aggression to China with the event at Lu Gou Qiao in July 1937, "The Chinese resistance struggle received much aid from the Soviet Union."

After the Chinese Communist Party controlled the entire Chinese mainland, the Chinese leaders knew that it was time to realize their dream of expansion-hegemony. What Mr Mao was brooding on was turned into burning longings and real objectives. In 1951, Beijing published maps of China with its national border in the sea extended to the continental (shelf of (Gemmo) which Beijing named (Zeng Mo) (only scores of km from Malaysian coast). The Chinese leaders brazenly made another step forward by considering 80 percent of the Eastern Sea and islands therein (including Vietnam's Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagos) as Chinese territory. In 1954, China's official publishing house issued the book SUMMARY OF MODERN CHINA'S HISTORY with a map showing "the Chinese territories seized by foreign countries": They are large areas of the Far East and Central Asia of the Soviet Union, Mongolia, Korea, Asham, Sikhim, Bhutan, Burma, Nepal, Thailand, Malaysia, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, and the Sulu and Liu Gou Archipelagos.

In August 1965, during a meeting of the Chinese Communist Party Political Bureau, Mao said: "We must by all means take Southeast Asia including South Vietnam, Thailand, Burma, Malaysia, and Singapore...Such a region as Southeast Asia is very rich in mineral ores. It is worthy that we make necessary expenditures to seize it. Once the Southeast Asia is seized, we will be able to strengthen our power in this region. Then we will have the force to face any Soviet and Eastern Europe bloc; and Easterly wind will blow off the Westerly wind."

Being thoroughly pragmatic, the Chinese ruling circles do not stop at making statements and hurling threats, but they really go into action. In 1956, they had their troops occupy the eastern party of Vietnam's Hoang Sa Archipelago (under the then Saigon administration). In 1962, they attacked and occupied large areas of India. In the 1960's, they signed some border agreements with Burma, Mongolia, Nepal, and Afghanistan, but this was to cover up their expansion into Indian territory, their occupation of Vietnamese territory, and their armed conflicts along the Soviet border. In those countries with which they agreed to settle the border issue, they established and supported the Maoist groups against the governments and continually caused instability in the border area.

Beijing's plan of expansion to the detriment of neighboring countries bears the same "classic" traits of all land-grabbers: to sow national enmity on either side of the border, create instability in the border region, and conduct land-grabbings and armed provocations. On the other hand, they have their own tricks which are very typically Chinese.

For instance, they put forth a new borderline running deep inside the other country's territory, which of course is totally different from the one recognized by both sides, in order to create "contested areas" which should come under the jurisdiction of neither side pending a definite solution. They also produced maps drawn by themselves to lay claim on this or that area, or sent Chinese citizens to work the field and build houses in the border areas of a neighboring country in order to eventually claim that these are Chinese territories, or gave Chinese names to hundreds of islands, reefs, and continental shelves, inhabited or uninhabited, in the sea to prove that they have been Chinese lands. As a rule, after laying claim to an area, China effected several administrative changes there, or even integrated it into an administrative unit of China to show that it had exercised "territorial sovereignty" over the land and to force the country concerned to accept the fait accompli. Another trick is to prod two neighboring countries close to China into a territorial dispute and even into war which would weaken them both so that China could conquer them later.

In the past 100 years or so, no other country has caused so many border and territorial disputes with its neighbors as China. The total area claimed by Beijing is estimated at about 4.5 million square kilometers.

Conclusion of Article

BK240419 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Aug 84, pp 3, 4

[Article by Quang Loi: "The Beijing Expansionists Have Always Used the Border Issue as an Instrument of Intervention and Aggression Against Their Neighboring Countries" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] BEIJING WITH THE SINO-VIETNAMESE BORDER

What the Chinese reactionaries have been doing in the Sino-Vietnamese border area can be considered as typical of Beijing's policy to subdue and conquer smaller neighboring countries.

In previous centuries, feudal China invaded our country many times, either with its own forces or in coordination with the forces of Champa and Chen-La, or incited these two countries to attack our country. Even during the periods in which Vietnam and China were on good terms or at least not in a state of war, the Chinese rulers constantly tried to find one excuse or another to threaten or bring pressure to bear upon us, incited local Vietnamese tribal chiefs to rise up and offer territories to China, or directly attacked and seized a portion of Vietnam as happened to Quy Thuan District in 1313. At times, the "imperial court" blatantly raised territorial demands to Vietnam. Thus, Emperor Ming Cheng laid claim to Loc Chau District (now Loc Binh District, Lang Son Province), which made Vietnamese King Ho Quy Ly surrender 59 hamlets to China. In other instances, such quislings as Mac Dang Dung offered two districts and four hamlets to the Ming Dynasty. More frequently, Chinese warlords in the border areas sent their troops into Vietnamese territory to rob our people of their cattle and rice and to usurp land.

With their indomitable spirit, the Vietnamese people fought valiantly from generation to generation against China's schemes and acts of aggression, including attempts of Sinicization, using all possible means at their disposal, weapons as well as diplomacy, to survive, to preserve their national identity and defend their territorial integrity and sovereignty.

Until the 19th century, the common border between Vietnam and China was basically delineated, though China still occupied a number of localities of Vietnam. In 1887 and 1895, France and the Qing Dynasty signed two conventions on the delineation of the Vietnam-China border on the land and at sea (in the Bac Bo Gulf known as the Tonkin Gulf) which was followed by the installation of a system of solid border markers all the way from the mouth of the Bac Luan River (Mong Cai) to Lai Chau Province. In their negotiations with the Qing Dynasty, the French ceded a number of Vietnamese areas to China (namely, the districts of Tu Long, Deo Luong, Bat Trang-Kien Duyen, Giang Binh, and Bach Long) covering thousands of square kilometres. In spite of this, Vietnam has accepted the borderline left by history according to universally accepted principles of international law and practice. In 1957, our party Central Committee proposed to its Chinese counterpart that the two sides should respect the borderline left by history and that all territorial disputes should be settled only by the central governments, not by any ministries, branches or local administrations. In early 1958, the Chinese side replied that it agreed with Vietnam's proposal.

Ordinary people would think that the border problem between the two countries was settled and the borderline was respected, yet such was not the case because of the Chinese rulers' policy of expansionism and hegemonism.

Today's facts clearly indicate that the PRC leaders with their new desires and means, have continually pursued the expansionist and hegemonist policy of the Chinese emperors. China's traditional direction of expansion is Southeast Asia. As Vietnam holds a strategic position on this path of expansion, before and after the 1957-58 agreement on respecting the borderline left by history, Beijing continued its anti-Vietnam policy in different forms and to different degrees depending on its requirements and the state of the Sino-Vietnamese relations in given periods. Using the border issue is an important part of that policy.

During the 1950's and the early 1960's, China, taking advantage of its position as a country that directly aided Vietnam and the only transit route for the transportation of aid to Vietnam from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, used the "Vietnam issue" to climb to the position of a major world power at the negotiations to settle the first Indochina war. This settlement helped create a buffer zone for China to avoid a direct Sino-American confrontation so that it could concentrate on building and extending its influence in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. It can be said that China's policy toward Vietnam in that period was one of friendliness because China wanted to make North Vietnam a showcase for its policy of friendship to a number of newly independent countries, particularly those in Southeast Asia. But behind that showcase was a wicked design politically aimed at perpetuating the partition of Vietnam and keeping the latter in a state of being neither weak nor strong economically. As far as the border is concerned, China, even in the heyday of its friendship with Vietnam, engaged in a series of covert activities to grab Vietnamese land behind its friendly gestures and aid. Most seriously, following the French withdrawal from Vietnam in 1956, the Chinese rulers sent their troops to quickly occupy the eastern part of the Hoang Sa archipelago before Saigon troops could move in to replace the French. More dirty still, they abused the confidence of a number of Vietnamese cadres to change the borderline around the Friendship Gate: In a document signed from Yen Vien to the Friendship Gate, the Chinese wrote that the uncton point between the Vietnamese rail and the Chinese rail lay on the national borderline, which was in fact on the Vietnamese side and more than 300 metres away from the borderline.

The Chinese removed border marker 18 created in accordance with the French-Qing convention, and replaced it by the newly built "kilometre zero" marker which was more than 100 metres inside Vietnam. Most brazen was the seizure of Vietnam's Phia Un Mount containing manganite deposits. First, Beijing "borrowed" a tract of land to install telephone poles and build a road. Later, it laid claim to the area, contending that "if the area did not belong to China then why could China set up telephone poles and build a road there?" Even more cunning, Chinese specialists, while helping Vietnamese border provinces build irrigation works on border rivers, designed and built the projects to divert the streams to the Vietnamese side, as in the case in Po Hen (Quang Ninh Province), Ali Canh (Cao Bang Province), and Ba Nam Cum (Lai Chau Province). These were not actions by local governments because when our government raised the question with the Chinese Government, the Chinese rulers still defended these actions conflicting with the spirit of the 1957-58 accord.

Since the Beijing rulers welcomed Kissinger, then Nixon, and since they openly colluded with the U.S. imperialists and betrayed the world revolution, they continued their anti-Vietnam policy, particularly when Vietnam refused to follow their line and determinedly carried forward her anti-U.S. war of resistance. Nevertheless, the Chinese had to keep on siding with Vietnam, otherwise they would have no more bargaining chips in their talks with the U.S. imperialists nor anything else to use as instruments of pressure against Vietnam. From then on, they stood by the side of Washington with regard to the Vietnam issue. Tactically, they tried to please Vietnam on the one hand and pressed her on the other. The border is actually the point where the Chinese rulers have brought more and more pressure to bear upon Vietnam. In January 1974, they mobilized a large number of troops to attack Saigon forces in Hoang Sa and seized the rest of the archipelago. This was the worst betrayal of the Vietnamese people who were then concentrating all their efforts on bringing their national liberation struggle to final victory. This was also a new step of Chinese expansion to the East Sea in preparation for their move into South-east Asia.

Meanwhile, China intensified its landgrabbing and armed provocations against Vietnam's northern border areas with a view to seizing more land from Vietnam, creating an unstable situation in the border region and setting up bases for political and spying activities. Beijing also refused to recognize the borderline in the Bac Bo Gulf as stipulated in the French-Qing convention, thus throwing the Vietnam-China talks in 1974 on the borderline in the Bac Bo Gulf into an impasse and obstructing Vietnam's plan for oil exploration in her territory there.

Following the Pol Pot gang's defeat in their Beijing-masterminded war against Vietnam and the ouster of the genocide perpetrator from Kampuchea, the Chinese madly rushed 600,000 troops to invade Vietnam's northern border provinces. But after only 2 weeks, the aggressors were forced to retreat. Since then, the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles have conducted a multifaceted war of sabotage against Vietnam with a view to weakening Vietnam as well as Laos and Kampuchea, while actively preparing for a large-scale war of aggression against these countries when the time comes. In this sabotage war, Beijing does not send masses of its troops to invade Vietnam. Instead it deploys a large number of its forces along the border, forcing Vietnam to deploy her own forces to cope with China's threat of aggression. The Chinese rulers are plotting to sabotage Vietnam not only in the border region, but also in the hinterland and the international arena. They want to wear down Vietnam not only militarily but also economically, morally, and politically.

Through events in recent years, we can see that the border is a very important area in the plan of the multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Chinese reactionaries in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. Beijing pins its hopes on some characteristics of the Sino-Vietnamese border. First, the distance between national boundary markers is far, very far in certain localities. Particularly in Lai Chau Province, where the average distance between two markers is 60 km. Even in Quang Ninh, the province with the highest density of markers, the average distance between two markers is 1.6 km. Moreover, no small markers or electronic barriers have been erected between these markers. Second, the population in most border areas is thin. By the eve of 17 February 1979, our population along the 1,400-km long border was only about 200,000. Third, the people of many ethnic minority groups -- the Hmong, the Tay, and the Dao -- residing on one side of the border have relatives or close friends on the other side. Fourth, economically China needs certain kinds of raw materials from our country. The Chinese authorities have smuggled in goods to exchange for our goods in a way favorable to them and, at the same time, sabotage our country in the economic field. They have also taken advantage of this to plant spies or maintain contacts with their henchmen. Therefore, it is necessary for us to heighten vigilance and adopt correct policies and effective measures. We must resolutely not allow the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists to occupy various hills of military significance in the hope of using them as bases to gradually exercise control over or further seize our territory and dispatch men to our country to engage in secret activities, gather intelligence, and set up markets along the border for smuggling goods in and out, thus causing economic and social chaos in our border areas.

In its expansionist and hegemonist policy, Beijing hopes to use the border as a tool to wage a fierce war without making noise and carry out land-grabbing operations without exposing its aggressive nature.

The calculation of the Beijing strategists is one thing; whether they succeed or not in their plan is another, as this depends on the Vietnamese people and Armed Forces.

The Vietnamese people have long maintained a friendly relationship with the Chinese people and have no other desire than to join the Chinese people in strengthening this relationship. As always, the Vietnamese Government wants to normalize relations between the two states, and the Vietnamese people attach great importance to their friendship with the Chinese people. However, by developing the tradition of the August revolution, they will certainly be able to frustrate all schemes and acts of aggression, intervention, and encroachment of the Beijing reactionaries along the Sino-Vietnamese border in order to defend their national boundary, territory, and sovereignty.

VO NGUYEN GIAP ATTENDS CEREMONY FOR UN PROJECT

OW230747 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 23 -- A ceremony was held yesterday to inaugurate a reinforced project built with aid from the United Nations Development Programme (U.N.D.P) to the Vietnam Institute of Agricultural Science and Technique.

Present on this occasion were, on the Vietnamese side, Vo Nguyen Giap, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Ngoc Triu, minister of agriculture; Vo Van Sung, assistant foreign minister; and representatives of concerned offices.

Karl H. Englund, U.N.D.P. permanent representative in Vietnam; Mohamed S. Boulecané, [name as received] representative of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (F.A.O.), and representatives of other international organizations in Vietnam attended the ceremony.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES UNICEF OFFICIALS

OW230945 Hanoi VNA in English 0840 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 22 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong received here today the visiting director for East Asia and Pakistan of the U.N.I.C.E.F Mr. Ahmed Mostefaui. [spelling as received] Also present at the reception was the representative of the U.N.I.C.E.F. in Hanoi, Paul Louis Audat.

Chairman Pham Van Dong praised the significant activities of U.N.I.C.E.F. which he said, had greatly contributed to the protection of the health of children in many countries, especially the countries suffering from war consequences.

Chairman Pham Van Dong said that this visit by director of the U.N.I.C.E.F. fund for East Asia and Pakistan is a good opportunity for him to better understand the mother and child health care situation in Vietnam. He thanked the U.N.I.C.E.F. for its valuable assistance to Vietnam.

JAPANESE PARTY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

Visits Ho Chi Minh City

OW241001 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] The Japanese Communist Party [JCP] delegation headed by Comrade Tetsuzo Fuwa, chairman of the Presidium of the JCP Central Committee, left Hanoi for Ho Chi Minh City this morning, 23 September.

An official farewell ceremony was held at the government's guesthouse. Present were Comrades Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of State; Nguyen Duc Tam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Party Central Committee; Hoang Tung, secretary of the Party Central Committee; Vu Quang, member of the party Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee Foreign Relations Department; Le Van Luong, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi Municipal party committee; Nguyen Duc Thuan, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnam Women's Union Central Committee; Vu Mao, member of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee; Nguyen Van Tien, general secretary of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee; Tran Danh Tuyen, chairman of the Vietnam-Japan Friendship Association; Nguyen Van Ich, member of the foreign Economic Relations Commission; Vo Van Sung, assistant to the minister of foreign affairs; and Nguyen Cong Hue, representative of the Collectivized Peasants Association.

In his cordial conversation with Comrade Tetsuzo Fuwa and other members of the delegation before their departure, Comrade Truong Chinh expressed once again his sincere thanks to them for visiting Vietnam and bringing their support to the Vietnamese communists and people in their current struggle for national construction and defense and against the Chinese hegemonists. He wished the JCP and the Japanese working people many new achievements in their noble undertaking.

He affirmed the CPV's high evaluation of the JCP delegation's visit to Vietnam and of the issues discussed by the delegations of the two parties, considering all that as a new step in the development of the friendly relations between the two parties and peoples. He sincerely requested that Comrade Tetsuzo Fuwa and other members of the delegation convey to the comrade leaders and other members of the JCP Central Committee his heartiest regards and greetings. He wished the delegation good health and many successes in its visit to Ho Chi Minh City.

Comrade Tetsuzo Fuwa expressed his very fine impressions of his visit to Vietnam and sincerely thanked the CPV Central Committee and the Vietnamese people for the solicitous welcome and warmest sentiments. He pointed out that in Hanoi as well as in the localities they visited, the JCP delegation had enjoyed the warm sentiments of the brothers in the same family.

He asserted that the JCP delegation's visit to Vietnam had achieved fine results and that the delegations of the two parties had exchanged views on many interesting issues and contributed to consolidating and developing the long-standing, precious friendship between the parties and working people of the two countries. He wished the CPV and the Vietnamese people even greater successes and expressed his confidence that the Vietnamese people would fulfill their major tasks. He promised that, upon his return home, he would transmit the Vietnamese people's sentiments of solidarity and friendship to the Japanese Communists and people.

The official farewell ceremony began at 0730 sharp. Comrade Truong Chinh and other Vietnamese comrades led Comrade Tetsuzo Fuwa and other members of the delegation from the guestroom up to the veranda of the government guesthouse, proceeding between two lines of recruits who were ceremoniously presenting arms to the distinguished guests. Hanoi Young Pioneers presented Uncle Tetsuzo Fuwa and other uncles in the delegation bouquets of flowers and wished them good trip.

Comrade Truong Chinh and other comrades affectionately embraced Comrade Tetsuzo Fuwa and other members of the delegation and they waved to the convoy of limousines taking the delegation to the international airport of the capital city.

The delegation was accompanied by Comrade Nguyen Van Trong, deputy head of the Foreign Relations Department of the party Central Committee, to Ho Chi Minh City.

Delegation Leaves 24 Sep

OW250955 Hanoi VNA in English 0816 GMT 25 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 24 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Japan led by Tetsuzo Fuwa, chairman of the Presidium of the C.P.J. Central Committee, left Ho Chi Minh City today concluding its week-long visit to Vietnam from September 19-24, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

While in Vietnam, the delegation attended a Hanoi mass meeting in its honour, visited a number of economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi, toured the northern border province of Lang Son, the Hoa Binh hydro-electric power project, Ho Chi Minh City and other economic and cultural establishments.

In the afternoon of September 19, talks were held at the office of the Central Committee of the C.P.V. between a delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the C.P.J. delegation.

Present on this occasion on the Vietnamese side were Le Duan, general secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee; Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. C.C., president of the State Council; Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member and secretary of the C.P.V. C.C. and head of its International Department; Nguyen Van Trong, deputy head of the party CC's International Department and Nguyen Van Chi, member of the party Commission for External Economic Relations.

On the Japanese side were Tetsuzo Fuwa, chairman of the Presidium of the C.P.J. C.C.; Hiroshi Tachiki, executive member of the Presidium of the C.P.J. Central Committee and chief of its International Department; Masana Wada, member of the C.P.J. C.C. and deputy chief of its Foreign Policy Department; Koichi Ohara, member of the C.P.J. C.C.'s International Department; Noriaki Sasaki, member of the C.P.J. C.C.'s Economic Policy Department; Toshifumi Kitahara, cadre of the C.P.J. C.C., and Hidenori Sakamoto, cadre of the C.P.J. C.C. and correspondent of the C.P.J. paper AKAHATA in Hanoi.

The two sides informed each other of their people's revolutionary struggles, exchanged views on the international issues of mutual concern and on the strengthening of the friendly solidarity and cooperation between the two fraternal parties. The talks took in an atmosphere of friendly, cordiality, frankness and mutual understanding. The two sides noted that the fine results of the talks between the delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the delegation of the Communist Party of Japan has a very important significance in further strengthening the mutual understanding, the solidarity, the cooperation between the two parties and two peoples of Vietnam and Japan in their common struggle against imperialism, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam welcomed the great achievements recorded by the Communist Party of Japan and all peace, democratic and progressive forces in Japan in their persistent struggle against the U.S. imperialists, the Japan-U.S. security treaty, against the resurrection of Japanese militarism, for the defence and consolidation of democracy for the protection of the working class's and the labouring people's life and interests and for a Japan of genuine independence, democracy, peace, non-alignment, neutrality and prosperity.

The Communist Party of Vietnam expressed its solidarity with and strong support for that persistent struggle of the Communist Party of Japan and wished the C.P.J. many new and greater successes in its noble revolutionary cause.

The Communist Party of Japan highly valued the success of epochal significance of the Vietnamese people's anti-U.S. war of resistance for national salvation and the great achievement recorded by the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, in their socialist construction and national defence. The Communist Party of Japan reaffirmed its solidarity with and support for the Vietnamese people's present struggle to defend their independence against hostile policies and attempts of sabotage of the reactionary expansionist forces which have colluded with the U.S. imperialists.

The two sides stressed that the extremely important and urgent task of nations at present is to step up the struggle aimed at eliminating the danger of a nuclear war, stopping the arms race and achieving disarmament. It is necessary to strengthen the solidarity and cooperation between progressive and revolutionary forces in the world to struggle against all schemes of aggression of imperialism, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. The delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam laid stress on the importance of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and the great role played by the Soviet Union in this noble struggle of the progressive mankind.

On the situation in Asia, the two sides expressed deep concern at the imperialist, hegemonist, militarist and reactionary forces' increasingly aggressive nature, and at the establishment of political and military alliances, aggravating tension in many regions, particularly the emergence of the tripartite U.S.-Japanese-South Korean military alliance and the increasingly militarist policies of the United States, Japan and their allies, thus seriously threatening peace and security in Asia.

The two sides held that the main cause of the tense situation in Southeast Asia is the hostile policy and attitude of the hegemonist forces and the international reactionaries, who have worked hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists to oppose the three Indochinese countries. Problems in Southeast Asia can only be solved through negotiations, first of all between the two groups of countries, Indochina and ASEAN, on the principle of equality, respect of each other's legitimate interests and without outside interference. The Communist Party of Japan highly valued Vietnam's and other Indochinese countries' untiring efforts and initiatives aimed at promoting a trend toward dialogue, and making Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

The two sides voiced their resolute support for the struggle of peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism, colonialism, racism, fascism and the international reactionaries, for national independence, democracy and social progress.

The two delegations expressed their satisfaction at the results of the C.P.J. delegation's visit to Vietnam as well as at the development of the friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties and affirmed that they will work for the constant consolidation and development of those relations in the interest of the peoples of the two countries and of the noble objectives of our time, namely, peace and progress of mankind.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Japan sincerely thanked the Communist Party and people of Vietnam for their hospitality during its stay in Vietnam.

HANOI SECURITY CHIEF ON ANTISABOTAGE WORK

BK241405 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Statement by (Nguyen Dinh Thanh), member of the party committee and chief of the public security service of Ba Dinh District, Hanoi; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] Ba Dinh District is a political center where many top offices of the party and state and embassies of various socialist countries are situated, and where great historical events often take place. Also found here is President Ho's mausoleum which everyday receives tens of thousands of domestic and foreign visitors. In addition, the district has many trouble spots in terms of social order, especially the Long Bien and Phi Ma bus terminals which link the capital with the northern provinces. Due to the political importance of Ba Dinh District, enemy spies and reactionaries both at home and abroad always try to conduct sabotage activities of all kinds here.

Deeply understanding Resolution No 03 of the Political Bureau and Resolution No 19 of the municipal party committee on countering the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, we have promptly assisted the district party committee in devising plan No 21 to guide the basic units in implementing specific measures to cope with the local situation. We always pay attention to both the two aspects of upholding vigilance against the enemy's insidious schemes and stepping up the mass movement to defend the fatherland's security by carrying out plans of practical revolutionary action in order to bring about step by step marked results in the struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage.

As a standing force, the district public security service has directly struggled against the enemy's sabotage while actively assisting the party committee echelons from the district to the grassroots level. We have stepped up propaganda work which is designed to enhance the vigilance of party cadres and members as well as of the masses under different forms with a view to laying bare the traitorous and insidious nature of the Chinese expansionists who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists, and to pointing out the complex character of the struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage which is closely linked with the struggle between the two roads and the struggle against other manifestations of social negativism.

Taking the importance of Ba Dinh District into account, we pay great attention to countering the enemy's political and ideological sabotage, which is aimed at undermining us from within.

As a result of this, constant efforts have been made to step up our professional activities while launching a mass movement to ensure maximum security for key areas as well as for the various state offices, enterprises, and other establishments throughout the district. The district public security force has formulated plans for countering sabotage activities by the enemy in each specific field and regularly conducted practice drills so as to be able to cope successfully with all circumstances. At the same time, the force has closely coordinated with other forces of the central government which are stationed in the district in order to develop a combined strength for maintaining security and public order in the district and also to help each other realistically to fulfill the tasks assigned.

We have satisfactorily employed professional measures to keep a close control over the situation while closely coordinating the mass movement. With valuable information received from the masses, we have promptly discovered, prevented, and suppressed activities that violate security and public order in the district such as intelligence and espionage activities conducted by foreigners and Chinese reactionaries, cases involving sabotage, counterpropaganda, psychological warfare, and illegal emigration; storage of cultural works of a reactionary and decadent nature; and so forth.

We have also maintained and stepped up the mass movement to defend the fatherland's security by coordinating the activities of the four forces -- the public security force, the Armed Forces, the youth unions, and the trade unions -- and have always developed our role as the core force on the front of maintaining security and public order. By reviewing the plan for coordinated actions of the four forces last year, we have drawn good lessons from experience in maintenance and development; and the performance of our force has been rated satisfactory by the standing committees of all the four forces in the municipality.

As a combat and security force at the grassroots level, we have ceaselessly strengthened the mass security forces in the residential areas, city wards, public offices, enterprises, trading stores, schools, and hospitals under the comprehensive and direct leadership of the various party committee echelons. Proceeding from the requirements of the struggle and from the experiences gained in directing the movement to defend the fatherland's security over past years, we have, in an advisory capacity, assisted the district party committee in mapping out a comprehensive plan for coordinating actions among public offices, enterprises, and city wards on the security front; and more than 300 public offices, enterprises, trading stores, and schools in 15 wards of the district have carried out this plan satisfactorily. As a result of this, a new strength has been created through mutual assistance; and marked progress has been made by public offices, enterprises, and residential areas in maintaining political security and socioeconomic order.

Closely combining the struggle against the enemy's economic sabotage with the effort to crack down on the theft and misappropriation of socialist property, we have guided the police force and directed the mass movement in satisfactorily talking preventive measures and suppressing criminal elements who violate socialist property. In particular, with our efforts to protect the implementation of the party's new economic policies, the number of cases involving theft of socialist property last year dropped by 48 percent. On the other hand, we have also struck severely at speculators and smugglers, discovering hundreds of big and small cases and recovering millions of dong worth of goods.

We have taken various measures to control crimes, combining good prevention with firm control and reformative education. By developing the right to collective mastery of the working people in the mass movement to defend the fatherland's security, we have constantly enhanced the effectiveness of our professional activities so as to play the role as a core force in the mass movement to counter the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage.

Thanks to all this, changes to the better were noted last year as regards social order and safety. The number of cases involving violations of the law dropped by 21 percent, and all major cases were solved with the offenders promptly tracked down and arrested.

To achieve all of the above, we must constantly pay appropriate attention to making the public security force pure, firm, and strong. Along with organizing study sessions to ensure deep understanding and strict observation of Uncle Ho's six teachings, we have put a great emphasis on carrying out political and ideological education activities on a regular basis at the grassroots level and promoting the glorious traditions of the force among our cadres and combatants. Many units from the district to the ward level have set up their own traditional rooms and celebrated their own traditional anniversaries; and such activities have won commendations from officials at the Ministry of the Interior.

To ensure ever greater results in protecting the party and serving the people, the district party committee has directed grassroots-level party committee echelons to solicit criticisms of the security force in the various wards on a quarterly basis. This is designed to develop truly the right to collective mastery of the masses and to make members of the security force ever worthier of being the trusted brothers and sons of the people. Last year, the number of good examples and good deeds went up, and the number of errors and violations of the law dropped by 33 percent in comparison to previous years.

We have outstandingly fulfilled all the tasks entrusted by the party, thus contributing our humble part to the struggle to defeat the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage.

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES OF PAST 10 DAYS REVIEWED

OW211213 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Following are the main characteristics of the agricultural situation over the past 10 days: As reported by the Statistics General Department, as of 15 September, the southern provinces and former Zone 4 had harvested more than 560,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, or more than 70 percent of the planted acreage. In particular, the southern provinces speedily harvested more than 85 percent of the planted acreage. The paddy yield achieved by various localities has reportedly been remarkable. Song Be, An Giang, Vung Tau, and Nghia Binh Provinces in the main finished harvesting the rice crop. Due to floods, some localities in the Mekong Delta, including Minh Hai, Kien Giang, and Ben Tre, harvested only 50 percent of the planted acreage.

Along with harvesting the summer-fall rice, the southern provinces are now concentrating on planting the 10th-month rice. They have so far planted 83 percent of the planned area. During the past week, big floods inundated and spoiled more than 120,000 hectares of freshly transplanted 10th-month rice in the Mekong Delta, causing difficulties to cultivation.

As of 15 September, the northern provinces had completed the first weeding of more than 1.242 million hectares of 10th-month rice, representing 95.2 percent of the planted area and a 11.4 percent increase over the previous year. They carried out more than 80 percent of the second weeding, an increase of 6 percent compared with the same period last year. Despite the various difficulties caused at the beginning of planting season by the drought, which became extensive from early August till early September, the 10th-month rice is now developing well, thanks to these provinces' positive efforts in tending and protecting the rice crop. However, it should be noted that rice pests have continued spreading. As of 15 September, up to 34.5 percent of the total acreage of the 10th-month rice had been infested with harmful insects, with the acreage affected in Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, and Hai Hung provinces being between 47 and 61 percent of the planted acreage.

As a result of frequent torrential rains in various localities over the past days, rice pests have diminished. However, these localities should continue to take positive measures to promptly eradicate insects and protect the 10th-month rice crop. Although the recent rains have helped solve the drought problem, some areas in the former Zone 4 provinces are still suffering from drought. The localities should apply necessary measures to fight drought in high-lying fields while making preparations for combating waterlogging in low-lying fields, which may be caused by heavy rains during the days ahead.

Along with tending the 10th-month rice crop, the localities have made intensive preparations for cultivation of the winter crop. The northern provinces have so far plowed more than 10,000 hectares of land to prepare 5th month-spring rice seedlings, an increase of over 9,000 hectares compared with the same period last year.

Dear friends, next week, the localities should concentrate on implementing the following tasks: Along with fighting waterlogging in low-lying fields and irrigating high-lying fields to protect the 10th-month rice, the northern localities should concentrate on boosting the movement to trap moths and eradicate insects by using kerosene lanterns. The fifth hatching of stem borers is now taking place. Unless this movement is carried out uniformly in the various localities, insect eradication will be ineffective, silver-leaf disease will appear when the rice plant blooms, and paddy yield will be curtailed.

Along with actively harvesting the summer-fall rice, the southern localities should accelerate the 10th-month rice transplanting. The flood-hit areas should go all-out to secure sufficient rice seedlings for retransplanting after the water recedes. They should also make adequate preparations for the prevention and control of epizootics to protect domestic animals after the flood season. The localities adjacent to the flooded areas should promptly build embankments and drainage ditches to prevent flooding and protect production activities and the people's lives.

NEW ZEALANDNEW ENVOY TO U.S. ANZUS NO LONGER 'RELEVANT'

BK260911 Hong Kong AFP in English 0900 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Wellington, Sept 26 (AFP) -- The ANZUS defence alliance is no longer relevant in its present form, New Zealand's newly-appointed ambassador to the United States, Sir Wallace Rowling, said today. AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS reported Sir Wallace, whose appointment was announced yesterday by Prime Minister David Lange, said he believed Australia, New Zealand and the United States could negotiate a new treaty "from scratch" if that became necessary. "There are vastly different views between New Zealand and the U.S., and that has got to be sorted through," he said. "It's just nonsense to be fronting up to a country that has been one of our best friends over the years. It is an equal nonsense for the Americans to suggest that we have to bend to their wishes.

"I think that if necessary (New Zealand) can negotiate a formal agreement involving the ANZUS partners. I think ANZUS can no longer be regarded as relevant in its present form. That really would mean starting from scratch," he said.

Sir Wallace, who was Labour prime minister in 1974/75, said he believed all three countries had a keen desire to retain some kind of formal relationship. He said a new relationship could basically be an economic one, with some military input. It could embrace mutual interests in all fields.

"I would like to think that any new arrangement would take into account where we are at the moment, which does not include defending ourselves against the Japanese, which was what ANZUS was all about.

SINGAPOREGENERAL LEE'S ENTRY INTO POLITICS APPLAUDED

BK251301 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 25 Sep 84 p 16

[Editorial: "Brig-Gen Lee's Extra Burden"]

[Text] The fuss over Brigadier-General (Reservist) Lee Hsien Loong's entry into politics is simply because he is the prime minister's son. A number of Singaporeans are uncertain whether his pursuit of a political career at this juncture, while Mr Lee Kuan Yew is still prime minister, is good or bad for the country. In our view, the pros far outweigh the cons. And the main disadvantages, in fact, will have to be borne by Brig-Gen Lee himself and not by the country.

Brig-Gen Lee's scholastic achievements show that he is intelligent. His army record demonstrates that he has leadership qualities. His speeches indicate that he has a flair for words -- and is in tune with national issues. He is trilingual where it matters most locally -- in English, Mandarin and Malay. And although it is too early to tell, so far he seems to be taking to politics like a duck to water. As has been observed, he is a "natural". To have left him out in the search for new political leaders considered critical to the country's continuing progress, just because he is Mr Lee's son, therefore, would have been wrong. To say the least, he is no worse than the other new candidates being put forward by the People's Action Party [PAP] for the forthcoming general election.

But, because of Brig-Gen Lee's family background, his selection as a PAP candidate was bound to be controversial. Singaporeans know their prime minister well -- they know his strong belief in meritocracy and his aversion to any kind of personality cult, including that which involves his family. So talk of a Lee dynasty in the making will not be taken seriously, more so in the light of Mr S. Rajaratnam's explanation of how Brig-Gen Lee came to be chosen. It was the second deputy prime minister (foreign affairs) who took the initiative of asking the party to consider Brig-Gen Lee for selection. And the prime minister was not involved throughout the selection process.

The real problem lies in the manner in which Singaporeans are going to regard Brig-Gen Lee as a public figure. The danger of over-deference to him cannot be entirely dismissed. Who would want to be too critical of the son of an incumbent prime minister? And there is the other extreme -- overexpectation. Singaporeans would naturally expect more of Brig-Gen Lee as an MP -- if he is elected -- because of who he is. They may tend to compare him with his father, overlooking the fact that the prime minister and his son may have different abilities and different perceptions of issues.

The political system under which Singaporeans live will be the final decider. Brig-Gen Lee's political future will depend solely on how he performs before his peers and in the eyes of voters -- and that includes how well he overcomes the disadvantages mentioned. Whether he likes it or not, Brig-Gen Lee will have to bear the extra burden of being the son of an eminently successful prime minister.

METRO MANILA TIMES ON FLOATING PESO RATE POLICY

HK241420 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 24 Sep 84 pp 1, 7

[By Ed Malay and Jun Vicencio]

[Text] The Philippine peso will be floated as soon as negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the 12-bank advisory committee are firmed up. Government sources said this could occur any day now. A reliable Central Bank source told METRO MANILA TIMES that the Philippine panel led by Prime Minister Cesar Virata in the United States is expected to conclude its negotiations with the IMF's managing director Jacques de Larosiere "this week."

A "sure sign" that government was getting ready to announce the new floating peso rate policy was the decision of the president to suspend effective today, the collection of the "windfall tax" on foreign exchange earnings of exporters. The directive was issued through Letter of Instructions No. 1429. Exporters are now allowed to get the full P [peso] 18.00, the official exchange rate of the peso against the dollar, for every dollar they bring in. With the windfall tax, they were paid an effective rate of only P16.80 for every dollar brought in.

Since June 6, exporters have been paying P1.20 for every U.S. dollar they brought in or declared as their export receipts. The tax, which was known as the economic stabilization tax, was imposed in view of the windfall gains exporters made as a result of the peso devaluation last June from P14.00 to P18.00 per \$1.00

The source said Virata had instructed CB Senior Deputy Gov. Gabriel Singson on what the CB should do once the IMF approval is clinched. The CB, said the source, was also told to prepare the mechanics for possible implementation once it gets the go-signal to float the peso. The source said the Philippine panel would also hold talks with the 12-bank advisory committee after the IMF approves the country's request for a \$630-million standby credit facility.

The president last Friday told members of the Manila Rotary Club it was possible that the peso would be refloated. The start-up rate would be close to the existing exchange rate and to the local kerb rate of P20.40 to \$1.00.

The chief executive also said the \$630-million standby facility which the Philippines is seeking from the IMF would not be used to pay for the interests due on the country's matured and maturing obligations, but rather, to beef up the country's foreign reserves. The CB's reserve position as of the end of the second quarter was placed at slightly more than \$600 million.

The source said the peso would be floated once the country's request for the standby facility is approved by the IMF. With the \$630 million facility and the existing reserves, the CB would be able to support the trade sector's demands for foreign exchange once the peso is refloated.

The last time the peso was floated was in 1981. In June last year, the rate was pegged at P11.00 to \$1.00, and when the country sought a moratorium on the payment of the country's external debt in October last year, the CB devalued the currency once more from the previous level to P14.00 to \$1.00.

The peso was again devalued to its current level in June this year.

From a high of P24.00 to \$1.00, the unofficial rate had gone down considerably to P20.40 to \$1.00 as the end of last week as a result of the government crackdown on black market syndicates as well as ordinary speculators.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH COMMERCIAL BANKS TO RESUME

HK230045 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] The Philippines will resume negotiations on 1 October with commercial banks abroad on restructuring of its debt, estimated at \$25 billion. This was disclosed by Prime Minister Cesar Virata, who is in Washington to attend the annual meetings of the IMF and the World Bank, which begin this weekend.

Virata said that the year-long negotiations with the IMF on an economic program in exchange for a standby credit had opened the way for renewed talks with 483 creditor banks. According to him, he held primary talks yesterday with representatives of the banks in New York, to arrange the timetable for the resumed negotiations.

The talks will cover debt restructuring, the restoration of trade facilities, and new money from the banks.

MINISTRY DEVELOPS POLICY ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE

HK211420 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 21 Sep 84 p 3

[By reporter Daniel C. Yu]

[Text] The Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI) is drawing up a general policy under which importing companies will have to earn their own foreign exchange to pay for their imports. The government has been enforcing such a policy on a selective basis, such as on makers of cars and trucks. An official of the MTI said the policy will gradually be extended to cover all other import-dependent industries.

Under normal conditions, about \$350 million is needed monthly to finance industry's importations of capital equipment, raw materials and spare parts. Last year the country imported about \$7 billion worth of goods. Exports earned about \$5 billion, for a deficit of \$2 billion.

The MTI official said import-dependent firms that will be required to earn their dollars will be allowed to export even non-related products. He said results of the selective implementation of the policy appear encouraging. He cited the case of General Motors Pilipinas, Inc. which has informed the Board of Investments of its plans to set up a \$14-million plant to produce turbine engines for export, and Norkis Trading, assembler of Yamaha motorcycles, which plans to export stonecraft furniture and novelty items.

"Within the next few months, we will be exporting Sony television to Mexico, something which previously was not considered before the crisis," the MTI official said.

Subsidiaries of multinational corporations have also started to seriously study going into exports, which previously was not considered. The local branch of Pepsico Inc., for example, will set up a plant to produce soft drink concentrates for export to neighboring Asian countries.

"The fact of the matter is that we can no longer finance import requirements of industry through foreign borrowings," the MTI official said, adding that industry will have to look toward export to survive.

He said the government wants to support exporters and is working towards schemes to make export activity easier. "We are responding as best and as much as we can so exporters will expand their business," he said.

CENTRAL BANK VIEWS FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS POLICY

HK211430 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 21 Sep 84 p 17

[Text] Gabriel C. Singson, senior deputy governor of the Central Bank, [CB], yesterday, said monetary policy is expected to be redirected towards further strengthening financial institutions to make them more efficient and effective intermediaries of funds. He told members of the Philippine Association of Financial Companies at the Mandarin Hotel that a reassessment of the CB regulatory framework would have to be made.

For licensed quasibanks [QB's], he said, regulatory control ratios and other rules designed to maintain acceptable levels of liquidity, solvency and profitability would be enforced.

Rules on loans to directors, officers, stockholders and related interests (DOSRI) will be reinforced with more deterrent sanctions. He said tighter measures are also being devised to regulate "without recourse" transactions by financing companies.

Some of the rules being considered, he said, would be to:

1. Limit the type of papers that can be sold or negotiated.
2. Require physical delivery of the papers sold.
3. Standardize "without recourse" documentation.

Singson explained that regulations are being tightened because experience has shown that certain practices have enabled non-bank quasi-banking [NBQB] institutions to go around rules on deposit substitutes and non-banks without quasi-banking licenses to exceed the 19-lender count.

For non-QB's -- those not authorized to borrow from more than 19 lenders -- the Central Bank intends to implement regulations, including sanctions to prevent or minimize unauthorized borrowings from the public, Singson said. To date, he reported, the CB has been lenient with non-QB's found engaged in unauthorized quasi-banking. They are merely required to submit and comply with phase-out programs, and punitive actions were limited to extreme cases only.

Other regulatory measures being studied, Singson added, are possible deregulations, including the requirement to submit reports, amendments to rules implementing Republic Act 5980, and rules governing the issuance of commercial papers which are under review by the coordinating committee jointly sponsored by the CB and the Securities and Exchange Commission. He said the CB will continue to discuss with the association proposals like equalization rules for banks and NBQB's, waiver of disclosure requirements between dealers and financing companies, and whether leasing can be considered secured to the extent of the full book value of leased assets for purposes of rules to govern DOSRI.

BUSINESS DAY ON REQUEST FOR TRADE FINANCING

HK201340 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 20 Sep 84 p 2

[By reporter Conrado R. Banal III]

[Text] The government intends to ask foreign banks to maintain \$2.5 billion in trade financing as part of the package that will include the rescheduling of maturing debts and new borrowings of \$1.65 billion, bankers said yesterday.

They said trade-related foreign loans as of October last year amounted to \$4.35 billion, mostly from private banks, being short-term, all these shall have matured by next month. If the \$2.5 billion in trade credits will be maintained, about \$1.85 billion of the matured credits will have to be repaid. Trade-related credits are not included in the moratorium on debt repayments declared last October, and an initial agreement with foreign banks has been that those credits will not be rescheduled. However, the credit have not been repaid because of the dollar shortage, and some of them have been converted into term loans.

Central Bank governor Jose B. Fernandez Jr. has said the \$1.65 billion in proposed new loans will be used to put the country "on a current basis" -- meaning the money will go to payments of arrears, which reached almost \$1.65 billion. Other outstanding obligations include parts of debts from foreign governments and multilateral institutions such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. "The new loans will not be enough to cover the repayments," a banker noted.

Thus, despite the optimism somehow inspired by indications that the International Monetary Fund may soon approve the Philippine economic program and grant a \$630-million rescue credit -- the first step in the financial restructuring plans of government -- bankers said there is not much to celebrate, particularly for industries hoping to resume importation of raw materials after the financial package is agreed on. If only \$2.5 billion in trade financing will be maintained, banks will not be able to provide dollar loans for importations as much as before the debt repayment problems arose, bankers said.

How the converted trade-related debts that have been converted into term loans will be treated remains an issue the government and the advisory committee of foreign banks have to resolve, bankers said. Since these loans were excluded from the repayment moratorium, the foreign banks are likely to insist that the loans be repaid and not be rescheduled like the other loans, they said.

Other important issues also remain. It is still uncertain, for instance, whether all the country's 483 bank-creditors will agree to further lend to the Philippines. They have been asked to lend 10 percent of existing loans, to total \$1.65 billion. Prime Minister Cesar Virata has told BUSINESS DAY that although the country needs more than \$1.65 billion in fresh loans from foreign banks, he believes this amount is the most that the banks would agree to provide. The problem is whether government can actually raise \$1.65 billion in new bank loans.

Bankers said foreign banks will surely consider the credit risks of the Philippines when they decide on whether to provide new loans. One banker said the political situation is an element in analyzing the risks because, in the case of the Philippines, the economic program presented to the IMF depends "to a great extent" on the government's political will. Credit risks will also help determine the interest rate that the foreign banks will ask for the new and the rescheduled loans. Bankers noted that in the case of Mexico, which underwent a similar debt-restructuring program, it was only after the government showed signs of "good behavior" -- in its political leadership and economic performance -- that the banks decided to bring down the interest charges on their lendings.

FAILURES OF COMPANIES IN MIDDLE EAST REPORTED

HK240151 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 23 Sep 84 pp 1, 10

[Text] Labor Minister Blas F. Ople said yesterday the Committee on Labor, Manpower Development, and Employment of the Batasang Pambansa was planning to investigate the "massive failure" of Philippine construction companies in the Middle East which dislocated workers and burdened taxpayers with enormous guarantee obligations.

Ople said the committee "would like to document this traumatic experience of Philippine contractors for the guidance of policy-makers including the Batasan." So that this will not be repeated. He said an estimated \$300 million was reported to have been lost in these ventures, most of it under the guarantee of the Philippine Government through the Philippine Guarantee Fund.

Timely intervention by Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin had cut some of the losses, but what remained was still "stupendous," Ople said. He added that several billion pesos in taxes would be necessary to support the guarantees that are now being called.

The labor minister said what happened to "our flagship company," the Construction Development Company of the Philippines (CDCPO) required thorough analysis in particular. "When I met with the highways minister of Iraq last year, he said he couldn't believe that such a distinguished company could be so utterly inefficient and unproductive," Ople said.

Ople said the inquiry would show why most of the Philippine companies failed in spite of the most liberal guarantees given by the government and how this experience has affected the economic situation at home.

"The lessons to be culled from this overseas trauma should guide us on how to reform our own policy environment at home, which is where probably we can trace the real roots of our failure," he said. Ople said Philippine business failures in the Middle East always ended up as labor problems because of lost jobs, stranded workers, unpaid wages, and the distress of thousands of families who ceased receiving their allotments.

"There are hundreds of cases in the Labor Ministry which cannot be satisfied because many companies in the Middle East had become bankrupt," he said. Ople said the Batasan committee on labor would seek the cooperation and support of two other committees, namely, finance and trade and industry. The inquiry could entail quick visits and hearings in Philippine embassies in the countries affected, especially Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Jordan, he said.

ECONOMIC GROUP RELEASES MID-YEAR BUDGET REPORT

HK241456 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 24 Sep 84 p 12

[Text] The overall budget deficit of the national government for the first semester amounted to P [peso] 823 million, 36 percent lower than the P2.68 billion recorded in the same period last year. A mid-year report by the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) shows that the lower deficit during the first six months of this year was due mainly to the revenue generating and belt-tightening measures adopted by the government during the period.

Total revenues collected in the first semester amounted to P24.06 billion, up by 5.2 percent from the P22.8 billion collected in 1983. On the other hand, total government expenditures reached P24.8 billion, down 2.7 percent than the P25.5 billion spent in 1983.

The increase in revenue collection during the period, NEDA said, was mainly attributable to the upward revision of most government fees and charges. Locally-sourced taxes amounted to P14.6 billion during the period, or an increase of 20.2 percent on a semester to semester basis. Taxes from international trade amounted to P6.5 billion, 17 percent lower than the previous level last year. Land tax revenues amounted to P2.9 billion, 4.4 percent higher than the P2.8 billion collected last year.

Current operating expenditures amounted to P18.4 billion during the first semester, up by 14.3 percent from the P16.4 billion expenditures registered in 1983. Current operating expenses are normally the expenses incurred by the government for the salaries and wages of personnel and for the programs of the existing ministries and agencies. They also include expenses for the maintenance of buildings and premises, interest on public debts and transfers made by the national government to government corporations and local governments. The increase in these expenditures was due mainly to the recent adjustment in the salaries and wages of government personnel.

Capital outlays during the period decline drastically by 42.8 percent to P4.9 billion from P8.7 billion in 1983. Capital outlays represent expenses for the construction of various infrastructures such as roads, bridges, ports, telecommunications, school buildings, and hospitals. They also include the subsidies and equity contributions to public corporations engaged in the construction and maintenance of these utilities.

The sharp decline in these expenditures was brought about by drastic cuts in the infrastructure budget, several belt-tightening measures adopted by the government, and reduction of equity contributions to government corporations. Equity contributions experienced the most severe decline during the period, dropping by 33.8 percent from its previous level in 1983.

MALAYA DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT OF PROTEST MOVEMENT

HK210225 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English Sunday Supplement 16 Sep 84 pp 3, 4

[Article by Joel Paredes: "In Seasons of Discontent, the Protest Movement Lives"]

[Text] "The Philippines today is a society in ferment." Thus said Fr. Joe Dizon, deputy secretary general of the Nationalists Alliance for Justice, Freedom and Democracy (NAJFD), who was arrested in June on charges of subversion. The military claimed the 35-year-old priest has links with the National Democratic Front (NDF), the emerging alliance of underground political movements, although they have yet to gather enough evidence against him. Still under house arrest, Fr. Joe has remained uncompromising in lashing at the Marcos regime, which he describes as a "trapped monster whose death throes have become more ferocious in a desperate effort to free itself."

Fr. Joe is but one of the hundreds of thousands of vocal protesters who have been voicing out dissent against what has been denounced as the "U.S.-backed Marcos dictatorship."

Indeed, President Marcos, 67, now finds himself caught between the "broad antidictatorship front" and the worst political and economic crisis in his 18-year strongman rule. Twelve years after Mr. Marcos declared martial law, the surging mass movement appears to have reached its peak through heightened militant protest activities.

Fr. Joe pointed out that poverty and political repression are constant factors in the equation of protest. These could also be the "potent ingredients" in the formula for a revolution. The people, however, will comprise the two important determining factors. "The regime has become increasingly jittery because of the unprecedented massive participation and broad reach of these militant actions and also because of their intensity," he pointed out.

But the protest movement did not start with the assassination of opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr., Marcos' chief rival who was felled by a single bullet as he stepped down the plane at the Manila International Airport on Aug. 21, 1983 after a three-year self-imposed exile in the United States. Although overshadowed by a climate of fear, the people's "protracted struggle" has been getting more adherents and strength from mass organizations of sectoral groups, both legitimate and underground. Political observers even view these various groups as the "backbone of the current antidictatorship mass movement." The murder of Aquino did not only jolt the consciousness of the middle class and the elite, it also raised the level of political awareness of the broad masses which drove them to the streets and to protest squares.

What emerged as the broad anti-dictatorship front may be classified into three major groups: the militant and most progressive forces, both legal and underground; the progressive reformists (or the liberal democrats); and the conservative reformists.

In the forefront of the "parliament of the streets" are various classes joining the ranks of the radicals in the mainstream of the people's struggle. And their unifying war cry: "Justice for Aquino, Justice for All [AJAJA]. It was no longer mere sympathy for a martyred leader when more than one million people turned out in the streets during the Aquino funeral, but a protest and renewed commitment to a legitimate and just struggle against repression. The AJAJA movement found a unifying factor in Aquino's death and the latest of the rash of political crimes which were openly protested by a limited segment in society. The infusion of fresh forces coming from the middle class and the elite added "a new dimension to the struggle." Once timid businessmen, professionals and old politicians offered an alternative for change as the emerging "middle forces."

At first, there was hope for national reconciliation founded on justice, freedom and democracy which Sen. Aquino was supposed to offer as a vital solution to the worsening political situation upon his return. The battered regime could not give in to the people's demands for obvious reasons, but it did not affect the mass movement. In fact, it heightened their anger.

Ramon Pedrosa, vice president of the Andres Soriano Corp. (Anscor) exemplifies the businessman who was sidelined for several years to lead an influential organization, the August 21 Movement (ATOM) after the Aquino assassination. ATOM, according to Pedrosa, came about, when friends of Agapito (Butz) Aquino, younger brother of the slain opposition leader, banded together to join Butz. Butz himself admitted that he was a "Johnny-come lately" in the protest movement. Shocked over his brother's murder, he found himself at the helm of a movement made up of rich businessmen and professionals who joined ranks with the broad masses in a unified struggle to end the "dictatorship."

A year after a handful of Butz' friends formally launched ATOM, they now count with around 2,000 active members nationwide. They also joined one of the most crucial challenges to the Marcos regime, the boycott of the May 14 Batasan elections. "We're neither with the left nor the right but we are a pluralistic movement involved in raising the consciousness of the people," says Pedrosa.

Just like most of the emerging political organizations, however, ATOM has yet to present an alternative program in lieu of the present regime it detests. "We do not have a set play but we have to play. We can not just sit in the bench anymore," he pointed out.

The trend in the middle forces depends on how they would succeed as spectators and at the same time double as pressure groups. "Here you have to open your eyes; huwag kang pagagamit," Pedrosa warned. But Butz said they are slowly gaining groups, more than any other movement, in the "politicalization and conscientization" of the people and have foreseen their gains: the increased awareness of national consciousness.

The Catholic Church, like the middle class, was once resistant to change. Now, the religious, according to hard-hitting Bishop Julio X. Labayan, "see the new face of Jesus Christ in the exploited worker, the marginalized peasant, the displaced squatter, the repressed militant of human rights; The forgotten minorities, and the little fisherman who is deprived of this rightful catch trawlers.

In this struggle for "freedom and self-determination," the church people, whether Catholics or Protestants, have surfaced as one solid force which dares to point out the injustices of the system. Today it is no longer surprising to find militant priests and nuns in the frontline of protest rallies or involved in the armed struggle in the countryside as exemplified by rebel priest Conrado Balweg.

Pointing to the challenge to the churches, Sister Mariani Dimaranan, head of the Task Force Detainees of the Philippines (TFDP) remarked: "We need to focus again and again on the people's suffering and listen to their cries, cry of anguish and pain, cry of protest and hope and cry for democratic participation in everything that will affect their lives, whether these cries be raw or direct, or interpreted in historical terms." In these times of crisis, the church plays a time-tested role in conscientizing established institutions in order "to shift the focus to the more crucial challenges."

Whether moderate or conservative in nature, the middle forces have become close allies to the more progressive forces in the political system since they recognize the same problems of the dictatorship, the economic crisis and foreign domination. Offering a clearer position on the opposition's stand is the NAJFD which bases its existence on the premise that "the liberation of a people rests on the people's will." Thus NAJFD counts itself as the "long-term organization" which seeks to educate the people in building a "just, independent, democratic and prosperous Philippine society."

No less than former Sen. Lorenzo Tanada, now 86 and considered the grand old man of the opposition leads the NAJFD's National Council as chairman. It was formally launched on November 1983. Fr. Joe said they have affirmed that the "U.S-Marcos" dictatorship is the central political problem "chiefly responsible for the crisis situation in the political, economic and socio-cultural life of our nation." At present, NAJFD has set up 17 chapters nationwide with more than 350,000 members who have set the pace in the successful boycott of the May 14 elections. To Fr. Joe, the NAJFD and the rise of militancy among the traditionally "meek middle class," particularly among such professionals, as teachers, doctors, nurses and bank employees, and also among women, have made the regime's position more shaky.

Also filling the streets and major protest centers with resounding mass actions is the Coalition of Organizations for the Restoration of Democracy (COORD), an alliance of militant sectoral organizations which claims the membership of more than 200 organizations. CORD, believed to be a successor of JAJA, managed to represent the popular militant response to "actualize the people's protest against the Marcos regime coming from the ranks of the nationalist and progressive organizations" which banded together to attain three goals -- democracy, independence and social justice.

Tanada, during CORD's recent national congress, envisions the sectoral alliance as the formulator of a program of action when the time comes that the entire Marcos government resigns. "The task is difficult but is not impossible," Tanada pointed out before more than 250 CORD delegates who attended the congress.

In the countryside, the popular armed struggle also appears to have scaled new heights. The New People's Army (NPA) the military arms of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), in a statement released last March on its 15th anniversary claimed to have grown "from a fledgling group of 50 guerrillas with 35 rifles in 1969 to a fighting force of 20,000 full-time troops, part-time fighters, militia and combat support personnel with 10,000 high-powered rifles...operating in 45 guerrilla fronts in 53 out of 72 provinces."

ANG BAYAN banned publication of the Communist Party also said the early 80's marked a significant development in the NPA's military strategy as it grows "from the early substage" to the "advanced substage" of "strategic defensive." To the rebels, the strategic defensive is the first of its three-phased period of protracted struggle which includes the strategic stalemate and strategic offensive. Despite the regime's dismissal of the threat posed by armed resistance, U.S. Congressman Stephen Solarz said "the NPA has in the last two years managed to transform itself from regional insurgency to a truly nationalist movement."

In the south, the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and its military arm, the Bangsa Moro Army (BMA) continue to wage a 12-year-old civil strife in their struggle to attain autonomy in the 13 Muslim provinces in the country. MNLF claims they have won the hearts and mind of the five million Muslims, in what they describe as a "religious defensive war for Allah."

And in the words of political detainee Jose Ma. Sison, alleged CPP chairman: "By dint of struggle, we are moving from one victory to another until total victory is won and a truly new society, completely independent, democratic, and just and prosperous is given birth."

PAPER VIEWS DIFFERENCES WITHIN OPPOSITION

HK241430 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 24 Sep 84 p 24

[By Marites Danguilan-Vitug]

[Text] The split in the opposition on the choice of a rally site to mark the 12th anniversary of the declaration of martial law last Saturday is indicative of recurring differences between political parties and cause-oriented groups and showed how fragile is the unity they keep. These differences, analysts say, run deep and may eventually create a permanent fissure in the opposition.

Some political circles see the split as a repeat of the boycott-participation dichotomy in the May 14 elections. Moreover, there is an attempt, sources say, of political parties to deliberately separate themselves from the cause-oriented groups which are considered "more militant."

Former University of the Philippines Professor Petronilo Bn. Daroy wrote in the latest issue of the NEW PHILIPPINE REVIEW (a quarterly on politics and current affairs): "... the occasional red-baiting of Salvador Laurel and MP Eva Estrada-Kalaw appeared to have isolated them from the protest movement."

However, opposition leaders are not at all elated by the division. They consider it temporary and one that can be healed. "It is counterproductive to show disunity at this point. We hope this split is not going to be permanent," Butz Aquino said. Former Senator Lorezno Tanada told BUSINESS DAY the split is on a "minor matter. It is regrettable."

Aquilino Pimentel, national chairman of the PDP-Laban, the political party seen as straddling both the Batasang Pambansa and the parliament of the streets, said: "The saddest part is that the rallies could have been welded together. But it (split) is a breach that is bridgeable." Pimentel joined the rally at Mendiola. He also spoke at the rally in Liwasang Bonifacio.

Human rights lawyer Rene Saguisag said the opposition should not dissipate its energy while still in the "intramurals."

A few think, though, that the division is instructive and will be "good for the people." J. Virgilio Bautista, an official of the Coalition of Organizations for the Restoration of Democracy [CORD] said, "Once and for all, the people will be provided with options in battling the dictatorship -- through more militant means and the parliament."

Some people in the protest movement say it is difficult to put up with a "charade," referring to the show of unity between the political parties and movements. For them, the drawing of lines comes as a relief.

However, many believe that whichever group emerges as the stronger one will eventually lead. "The political movements should strengthen themselves so that the rest will follow," said Antonio Gatmaitan, businessman-oppositionist involved in both conventional and "new politics."

The authors of "Plaridel Papers," professionals who have chosen to remain anonymous, pinpoint a basic "strategic difference" between the traditional opposition (political parties) and what they call the "new opposition" (movement): "While both have the same understanding of what dictatorship should be dismantled, they do not share the same consensus about what democracy should be established." According to "Plaridel Papers," an analysis of the current political situation, the traditional opposition groups seek to restore elite democracy while the new opposition want to establish popular democracy.

The authors stressed, though, that both political lines and strategies are legal and non-violent. They said it is "simplistic and malicious" to accuse the new opposition as advocating violence.

There is a difference, too, on the question of nationalism but one which the authors do not consider primary. The movements have a "stronger tendency" to develop what the left calls an "anti-imperialist position," they said how did the split start?

Political parties, led by UNIDO (United Nationalist Democratic Organization) and the Metro Manila chapter of PDP-Laban, announced their choice of Liwasang Bonifacio as site for a protest rally. In a press statement, they said they had nothing to do with the march to Mendiola (as planned by the cause-oriented groups) and were not encouraging it.

On the other hand, CORD set its mind on Mendiola "to achieve a strategic and political gain." A CORD official told BUSINESS DAY that a rally to be held in Liwasan on what the opposition deems a "national day of sorrow" will be "just like any other rally."

Some oppositionists say it was a matter of "miscommunication" and "lack of consultation (with other opposition groups)." CORD officials, at the time the political parties held a press conference on their plans for Sept. 21, were in Tarlac winding up the "tarmac to Tarlac" run. They brought the statue of assassinated opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr. to his hometown. Butz Aquino, CORD leader, said he was surprised to read about it in the newspapers. Meetings were later held among representatives of CORD, UNIDO and PDP-Laban to discuss a combined protest rally.

At one point in the negotiations, a source said, some members of the political parties demanded that no red flags should be brought to the rally. CORD officials were able to argue this issue but the political parties stood by their original decision: Liwasang Bonifacio. "Evidently, they (UNIDO) did not want CORD in the rally," Bautista of CORD said in an interview.

The only common denominator for Friday's rally was the meeting point; both groups assembled at Liwasang Bonifacio. The UNIDO group, which reports say numbered about 1,000 to 1,500, sat on the steps leading to the Post Office building. They waved yellow flags and flashed the L-Sign (for Laban) with their fingers. The other group massed around the status of Andres Bonifacio, carrying predominantly red streamers, with yellow ones, too, and raised their clenched fists. This crowd, which, proceeded to Mendiola, was estimated by police authorities at 30,000.

ENRILE CALLS FOR PROBE OF CLASHES IN SOUTH

OW251445 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 25 Sep 84

[From the "Newswatch" program; announcer-read report over video showing Defense Minister Enrile addressing the Batasang Pambansa]

[Text] There is a growing clamor at the Batasan for a full-dress investigation into reports that the military used napalm and chemical bombs in recent clashes with Muslim separatists in the south. Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and seven other assemblymen co-authored a resolution, calling for the probe, with the intent of coming up with the truth behind the recent clashes in the south.

[Begin Enrile recording] I suggest that Member (Danalan), that he should, as a consequence of his speech, prepare a resolution to be filed with the Batasan calling for an inquiry into this particular issue, so that all those who claim to have the evidence supporting their theory that there were corpses or dead human beings as a consequence of this incident and that chemical weapons were used (?will have) an opportunity to substantiate their claim and, if they could not substantiate their claim, then, at least, the mind of the reading public in our country and those in other lands who may have heard of this particular incident would be disabused. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

The resolution was submitted today to the Batasang Pambansa, which is expected to turn it over to the Committee on Justice for proper investigation. The probe will center on reports that some 300 Muslim civilians were killed in a major military operation against MNLF MORO [More National Liberation Front] rebels by napalm and chemical bombs.

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